VOL. 75 NO. 11

textile bulletin

NOVEMBER • 1949

One hundred years after
the discovery of gold in
California, "White Cotton
Gold" makes news. Read its
story on Pages 39 through 44

L.U.N.C.
Commerce R. R.

NOV 28 1949

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ABC

LOOM NECESSITIES

Made from the Finest Hickory and Dogwood

Box Fronts
Crank or Pitman Arms
Creel Sticks
Harness Roll Bearings
Jack Sticks

Laysword Reed Caps
Lease Rods
Roving Sticks
Top Clearer Boards
Under Clearer Roll Sticks
Whip Roll Blocks
Whip Roll Shaft Bearings

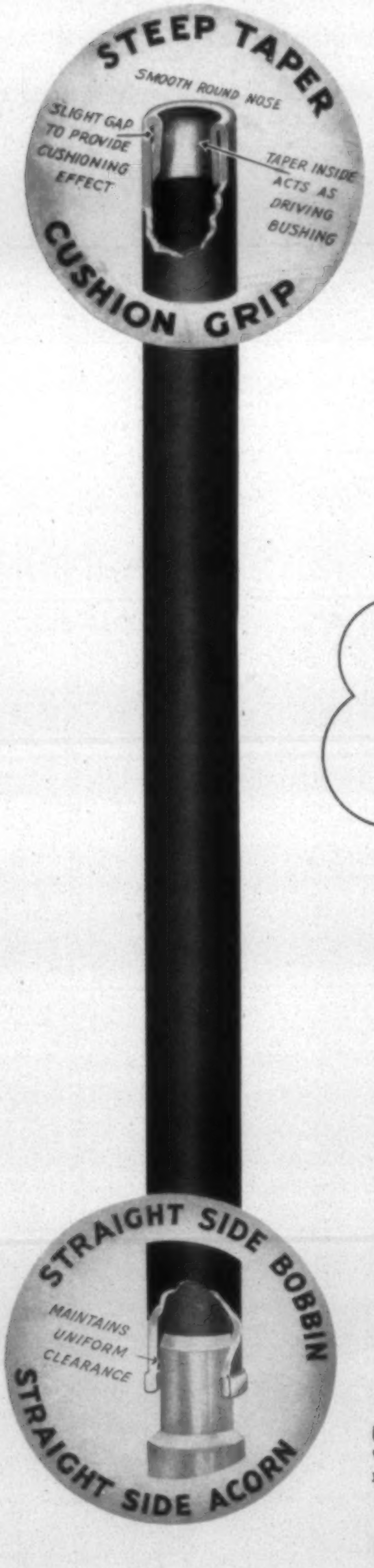
THE BULLARD CLARK COMPANY

JACOBS

SOUTHERN DIVISION
Charlotte, N. C.

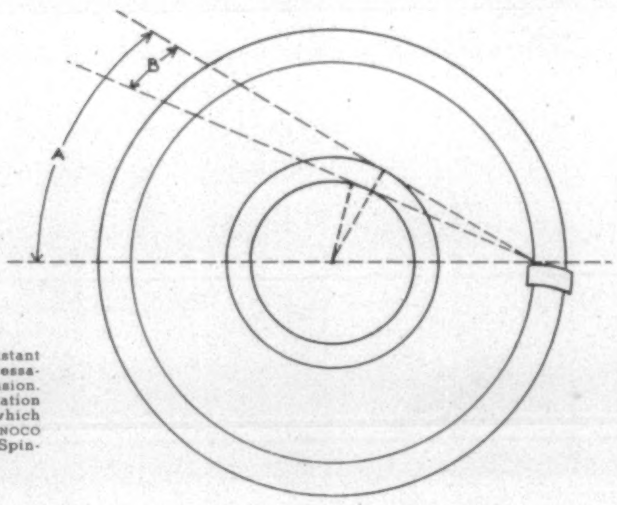
NORTHERN DIVISION
Danielson, Conn.

For UNIFORM Yarn Tension


STEEP TAPER
SMOOTH ROUND NOSE
SLIGHT GAP TO PROVIDE CUSHIONING EFFECT
TAPER INSIDE ACTS AS DRIVING BUSHING
CUSHION GRIP
STRAIGHT SIDE BOBBIN
MAINTAINS UNIFORM CLEARANCE
STRAIGHT SIDE ACORN

SONOCO
Straight-Side

WARP SPINNING BOBBIN



Angle A shows the constant angle of yarn pull necessary for uniform yarn tension. Angle B shows the variation in angle of yarn pull which is eliminated by the SONOCO Straight Side Warp Spinning Bobbin.

Yarn tension varies with angle of yarn pull. Variable tension means non-uniformity in yarn with more ends down. The *straight-side* principle of the SONOCO Warp Spinning Bobbin eliminates variable tension in yarn pull—and also permits top drive contact, easier doffing, and larger yarn package.

Available in all standard lengths and outside diameters to meet various traverse lengths and ring diameters.

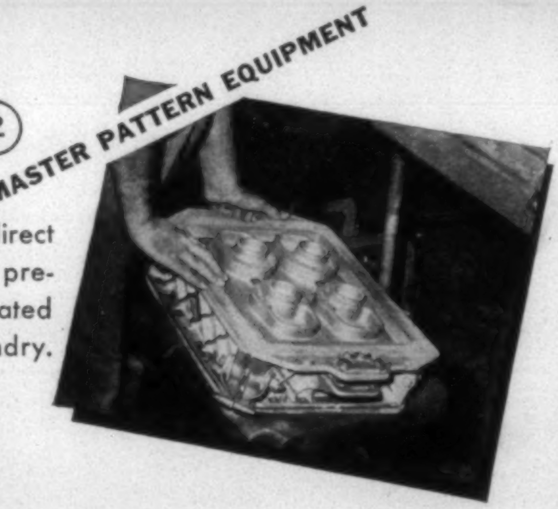
SONOCO PRODUCTS COMPANY
BRANTFORD ONT. HARTSVILLE S. C. MYSTIC CONN.

SONOCO 50th SERVING THE WORLD ANNIVERSARY YEAR

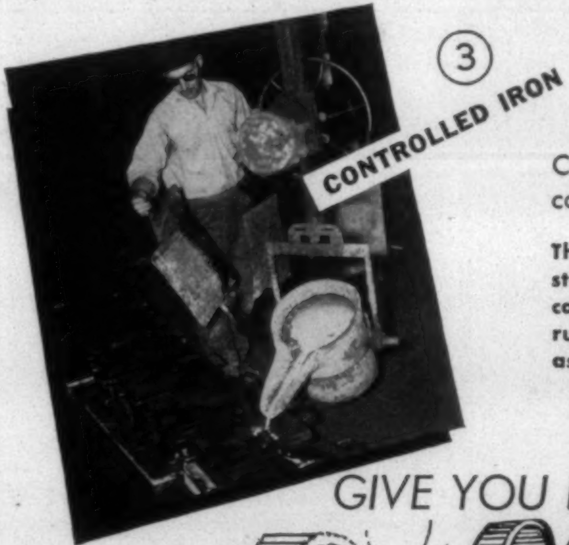
DEPENDABLE SOURCE OF SUPPLY

Why DRAPER CAMS ARE BEST

It takes textile engineers with a lot of "know-how" to produce harness cams. Our harness cams are designed by the same engineers who developed the world famous Draper looms.



Accurate cam contours are achieved by direct transfer from the designer's drawings. Then precision-made aluminum match plates are fabricated by master patternmakers for use in the foundry.

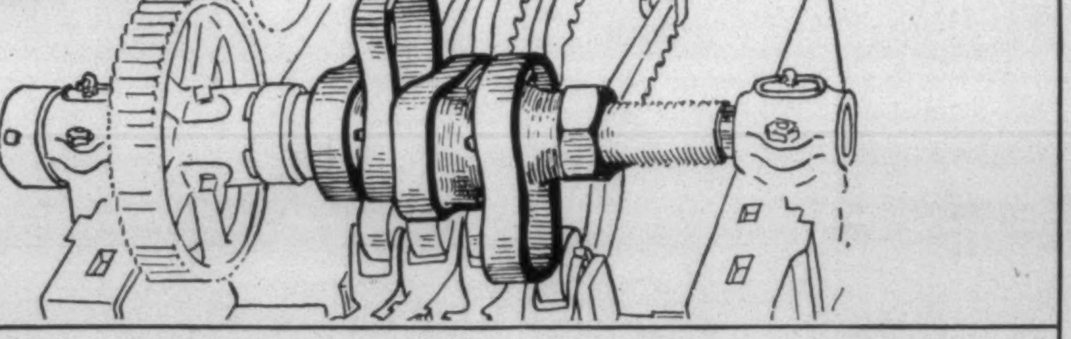


Continuous laboratory tests insure the constant quality of Draper iron.

The three Draper warehouses are now stocking the most popular types of harness cams and, in the case of special cams, a rush priority system has been set up to assure rapid delivery.

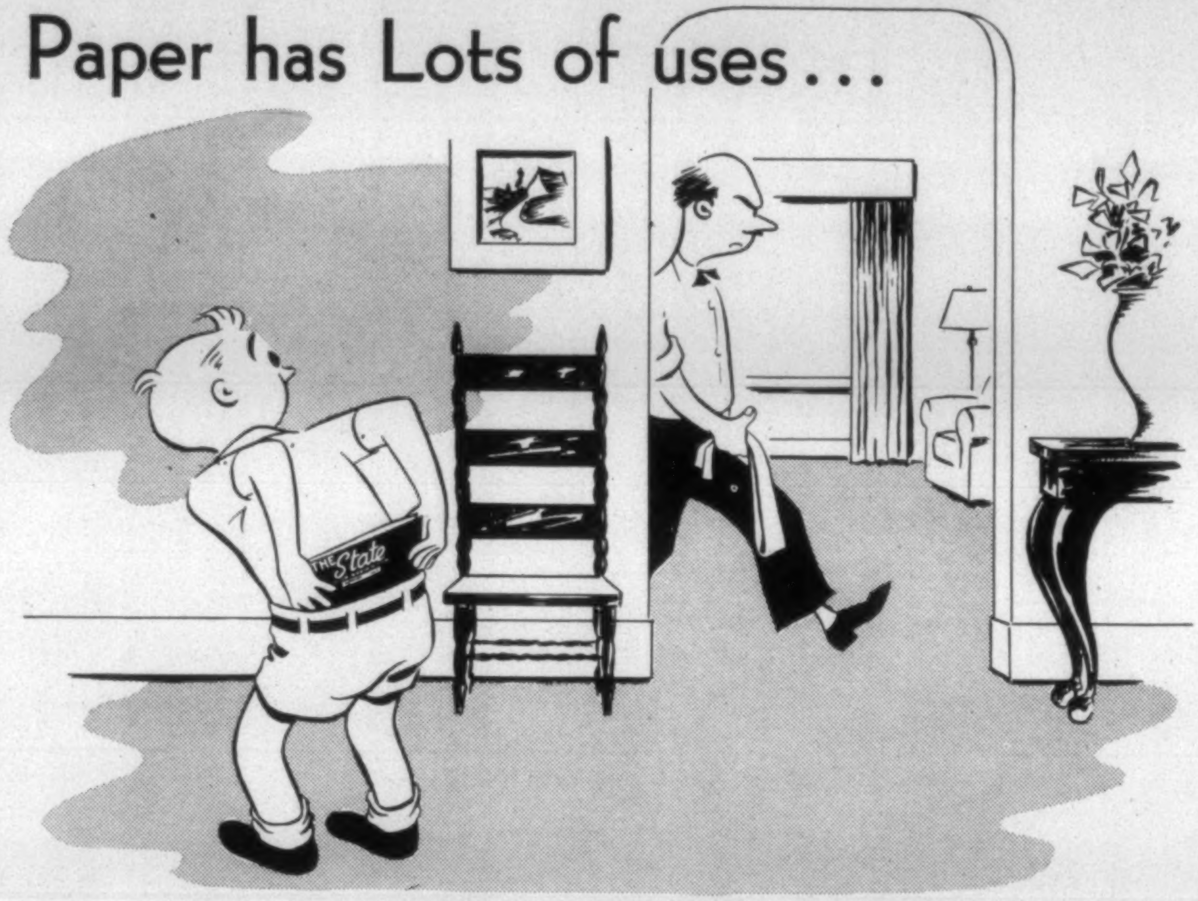
Draper Masterweave Cams are the best because they are designed by experience

GIVE YOU PRECISION HARNESS CAMS



DRAPER CORPORATION
HOPEDALE MASSACHUSETTS U. S. A.

Paper has Lots of uses . . .



DILLARD HAS THE RIGHT PAPER . . . FOR THE RIGHT USE!

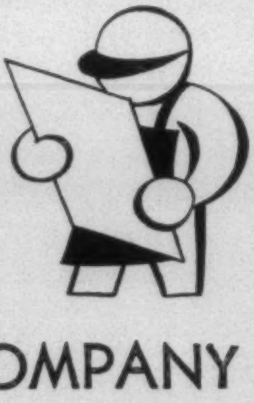
Whether the use be big or small, paper is an important part of the textile industry. So important, in fact, that the industry could hardly function without paper and its products.

Naturally you want to be certain that you get the RIGHT paper when you need it—whether it be sheer tissues, printed wrapping papers, bond stationery or tough corrugated board. When you call Dillard, you can be sure of getting the right paper for your requirements. Dillard has six conveniently located houses amply stocked with every type of paper needed in the textile industry.

Whatever your paper requirements, use this convenient source of supply. Dillard has twenty-three years of experience in serving the textile industry. When you need paper, call or write the nearest Dillard house.

If it's paper . . .

Dillard



GREENSBORO, N. C.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
GREENVILLE, S. C.
ROANOKE, VA.
BRISTOL, VA.-TENN.

DILPACO

PAPER COMPANY

For Better Heat Resistance

CONCENTAL

A Versatile, Highly Concentrated Softener

CONCENTAL . . . there's no "faking" about its better heat resistance. Concental treated fabrics, when subjected to 350° F for 30 seconds in a Suter machine, do not *scorch!*

CONCENTAL . . . for all types of cottons and rayons . . . compatible with starches, gums and resinous materials . . . completely soluble in water . . . does not discolor nor develop odor in storage . . . stable in hot or cold solutions and in presence of acetic acid. Small quantities give desired results.

CONCENTAL CONCENTRATION (only 16% moisture) cuts your shipping costs!

Technical Data Sheet on Request

ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO. INCORPORATED
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Established 1815 • Plants at Dighton, Mass., Charlotte, N. C. and Cincinnati, O.
NEW YORK • PHILADELPHIA • CHARLOTTE • CINCINNATI

BUCK CREEK *Modernizes with...*

H&B TEXTILE MACHINERY

Buck Creek Cotton Mills of Siluria, Ala., recently completed a $1,500,000 program of enlargement and modernization. Most of the modernizing was done with H & B textile machinery.

This mill, established in 1898, employs 600 people and makes soft filled sheetings and flannels, using coarse and medium count cotton yarns.

New major H & B equipment installed in this mill includes 13 Blending Feeders, a 30″ Cylinder Beater with Double Cage Section, 36 Model B Filling Spinning Frames and 4 Model B Warp Spinning Frames. All frames are equipped with the H & B Casablancas High-Draft System which can spin a wide range of counts from single or double roving.

The blending and opening room is of particular interest in that one unit employs a line of seven blending feeders feeding onto a delivery lattice which in turn feeds into a Superior Cleaner, a 30″ cylinder beater and double cage section, then through a second Superior Cleaner. This installation is designed to give Buck Creek the best in opening and cleaning efficiency.

More production per man-hour—through modernization. That's Buck Creek's answer to today's high cost of materials and manpower. Why not make it *your* answer. Let's talk it over.

H&B AMERICAN MACHINE CO.

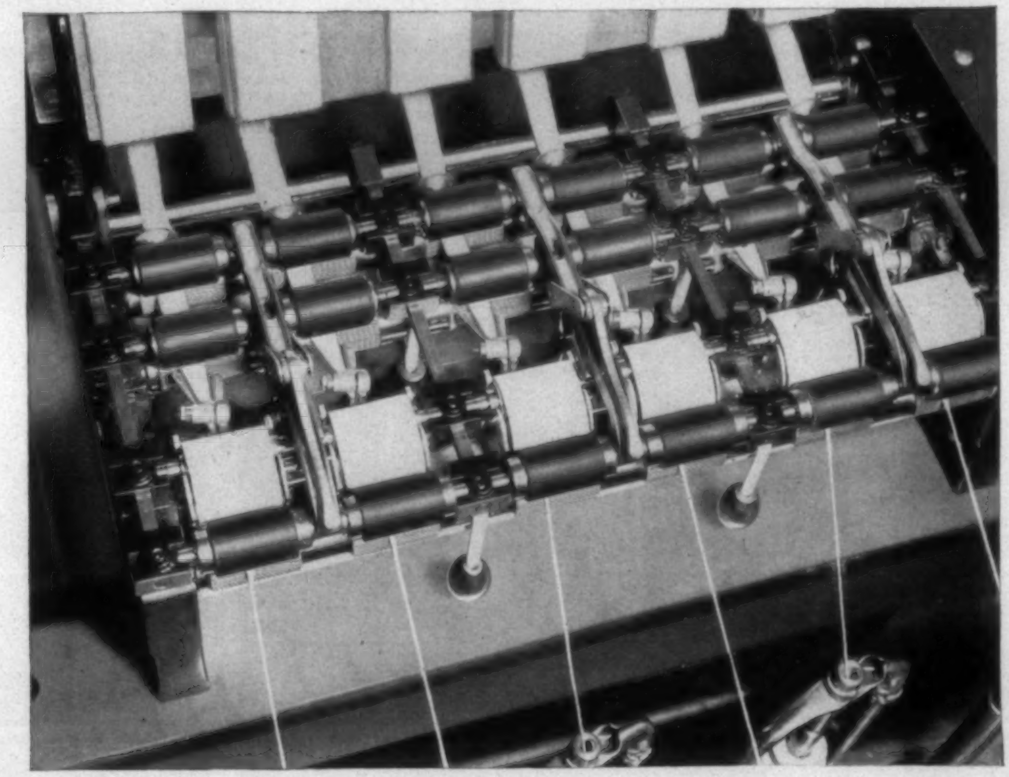
Builders of Modern Textile Machinery

FACTORY, EXECUTIVE OFFICES AND EXPORT DIVISION—PAWTUCKET, R. I., U. S. A.

BRANCH OFFICES: Atlanta, Ga. — 815 Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg.; Charlotte, N. C. — 1201 Johnston Bldg.

If you spin your own yarn

You need . . .



WHITIN Single-Process Super-Draft ROVING FRAMES *because...*

Super-Draft is the only single-process roving frame that will satisfactorily control mixed fibres of different types and varying lengths. Uniform distribution of various fibres throughout the strand, accomplished through special aprons, special guide plates and special trumpets, results in even rovings and yarn and high quality fabrics. Staples of varying lengths including rayon, cotton and wool or any blend of these fibres can all be satisfactorily handled. Besides its versatility and product excellence, the Whitin single-process, Super-Draft roving frame offers your mill definite advantages from a cost standpoint: reduction in number of processes and floor space requirements... elimination of unnecessary machines . . . fewer spindles . . . economy in yarn costs and improvements in yarn quality. It will pay you to investigate.

Write today for complete information on Whitin Super-Draft and Inter-Draft Roving Frames.

Whitin MACHINE WORKS

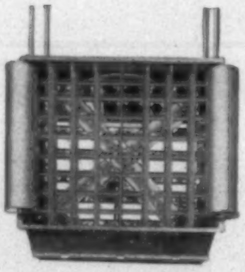
WHITINSVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS
CHARLOTTE, N. C. • ATLANTA, GA.

AMCO – *specialists in humidifying and air-conditioning devices*

These devices as well as the complete humidification and cooling systems manufactured and installed by the American Moistening Company are the product of sixty years of cooperative research with the textile industry. All Amco equipment shares four important common characteristics . . . simplicity, practicality, capacity and basic economy . . . reasons why Amco equipment is preferred by textile mills.

AMCO AUTOMATIC SELF-CLEANING ATOMIZERS provide better spray without drip or feathering down. Automatically clean both air and water orifices. Assure trouble-free humidification. Over 500,000 now serving the textile industry.

AMCO HUMIDITY CONTROL. The supersensitive hygroscopic control element assures exceptionally close regulation of relative humidity. Extremely simple design plus rugged construction for minimum maintenance and maximum durability.

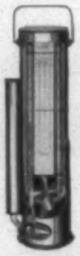


AMCO EVAPORATIVE COOLING UNIT—adaptable to existing humidifying systems and providing extreme flexibility. Promotes comfort and efficiency of workers by maximum cooling effect from evaporation. Introduces outside air into room in amounts regulated by climatic conditions and inside requirements. Amco Evaporative Cooling maintains the relative humidity best suited to the fibres and processes.

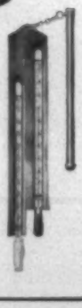
Amco Atomizers and Cooling Units in a Spinning Area

AMCO AMTEX HUMIDIFIER. A self-contained unit designed for small areas, such as laboratories, where exacting conditions are to be maintained. No compressed air required.

AMCO DAMPENER, for textiles, leather, paper, etc., to apply moisture in finishing processes for better feel and appearance. Operates on water pressure, gives evenly distributed atomized spray. Easily regulated, adjustable. Sized to your requirements.



AMCO ELECTRO PSYCHROMETERS. An electrically driven fan draws air over wet and dry thermometer bulbs to provide extra accuracy of readings where space does not permit use of sling psychrometer.



AMCO SLING PSYCHROMETER in protective casing. A convenient size for mill use. Thermometers are carefully calibrated and have magnifying type tubes for easy reading.

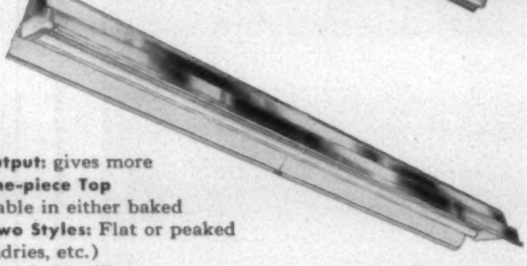
Write for complete description of any of these AMCO devices or AMCO humidification and cooling systems.

AMCO
HUMIDIFICATION AND COOLING

AMERICAN MOISTENING CO., AFFILIATED WITH GRINNELL COMPANY, INC., PROVIDENCE, R. I. • BOSTON • ATLANTA • CHARLOTTE

modernize your plant lighting with the NEW Wheeler T-12 slimline fixture

Here's the latest product of Wheeler "Skilled Lighting"! It reflects almost 70 years of design and engineering experience in the manufacture of top-value lighting equipment. This new addition to the Wheeler Line is offered in two styles . . . with flat top channel for ordinary plant locations; with peaked top for locations where excessive moisture and dust-laden air conditions exist.



PEAKED TOP MODEL

6 Better-Value Features **1. High Output:** gives more light per foot of lamp length. **2. One-piece Top Channels:** made of heavy gage steel. Available in either baked enamel or vitreous porcelain enamel finish. **3. Two Styles:** Flat or peaked top channels (the latter for textile mills, foundries, etc.) **4. Reflectors in Sections:** for greater ease in handling, each unit furnished with two open-end-type porcelain enamel reflectors. **5. Individual or Continuous Mounting.** **6. Latest G.E. Twin-Turret Type Lampholders** (depressable): for single pin contact, making lamp insertion and removal simple.

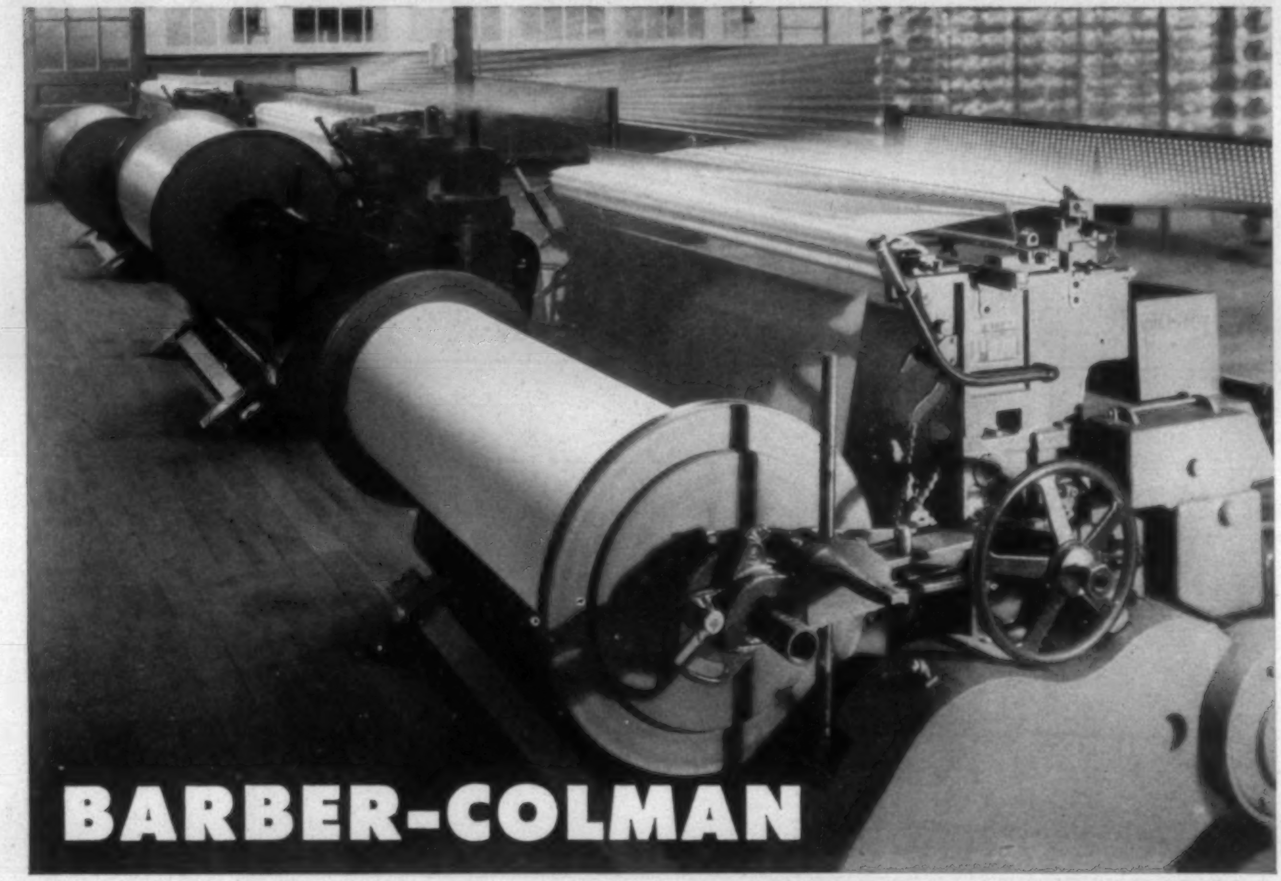
The new T-12 Slimline Unit is designed for use with two 75 watt, 96" T-12 Slimline single pin lamps (instant starting) operating at 425 MA. Send for complete details of this new "Skilled Lighting" fixture built to stay new-looking for years. *Wheeler Reflector Company, 275 Congress St., Boston 10, Mass.* Also New York, N. Y. Representatives in principal cities.

DISTRIBUTED EXCLUSIVELY THROUGH ELECTRICAL WHOLESALERS

Wheeler REFLECTORS

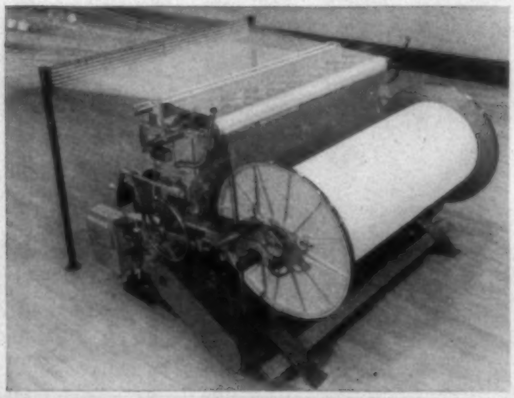
SKILLED LIGHTING

MADE BY SPECIALISTS IN LIGHTING EQUIPMENT SINCE 1881



HIGH SPEED FILAMENT YARN WARPER

PRODUCES HIGH QUALITY BEAMS



Mills running rayon or other filament yarns can obtain better beams with this new Barber-Colman Warper. By means of the unique and outstandingly successful Barber-Colman let-off mechanism, truly concentric beams with uniform tension and uniform density throughout are consistently produced. This mechanism automatically maintains constant pressure between the driving drum and the surface of the beam at all times. The let-off is conveniently adjustable so that the density can be accurately controlled to suit mill requirements. A smooth, quick-acting brake mechanism provides a rapid but non-damaging stop. An accurate clock enables the operator to produce beams of uniform length. Maximum speed available is 600 yards per minute, though the warper must usually be run at less than capacity due to yarn and creel limitations. Full details regarding this new Warper will be supplied by your Barber-Colman representative, who will welcome any opportunity to discuss possible applications with you.

AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS • SUPER-SPEED WARPERS • WARP TYING MACHINES • DRAWING-IN MACHINES

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY
ROCKFORD • ILLINOIS • U. S. A.
FRAMINGHAM, MASS., U. S. A. GREENVILLE, S. C., U. S. A. MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

INDANTHRENES

famous for quality

Brilliant colors . . . fast to light, laundering, chlorine and wear.

No other class of dyestuffs has the brilliance of shade and the range of colors combined with the unsurpassed fastness properties of Indanthrenes.

GDC

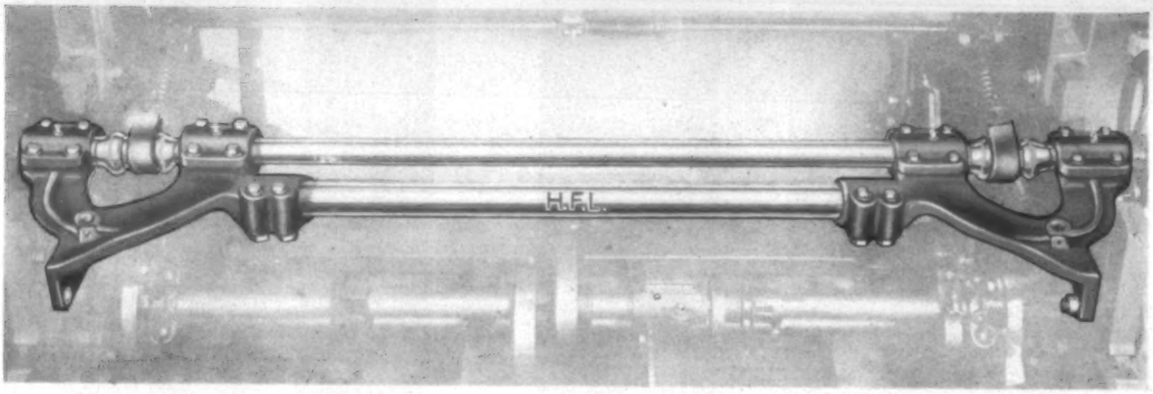
GENERAL DYESTUFF CORPORATION
435 HUDSON STREET, NEW YORK 14, NEW YORK
BOSTON • PHILADELPHIA • CHARLOTTE • PROVIDENCE • CHICAGO • SAN FRANCISCO

NEWS FLASH — WEAVE ROOMS

The New and Superior

HFL STABILIZER

IMPROVED LOOM PARTS



SIX VITAL REASONS WHY YOUR LOOMS SHOULD BE EQUIPPED WITH THIS STABILIZER . . . NOW

IT WILL . . .

1. SUPPORT THE CRANK SHAFT AT ITS REAR — INSTEAD OF UNDERNEATH.
2. ELIMINATE THE WHIPPING OF THE CRANK SHAFT DURING THE REVERSE MOVEMENTS OF LAY.
3. IMPROVE CLOTH QUALITY BY UNIFORM "BEAT UP" DUE TO ITS RIGIDITY.
4. DAMPEN SHOCK AND VIBRATION RESULTING FROM PICKING MOTION.
5. ***IT WILL NOT*** FORCE BEARINGS OUT OF LINE UPON APPLICATION — BECAUSE OF ITS SIMPLICITY OF DESIGN AND EASE OF INSTALLATION.
6. ***AND FINALLY . . .*** HFL'S NEW STABILIZER IS ASSEMBLED WITH FOUR *REPLACEABLE* BRONZE BEARINGS — LUBRICATED THROUGH GREASE FITTINGS. IT BECOMES A PERMANENT MEMBER OF THE LOOM.

PROFIT THROUGH INCREASED LOOM SPEED AND PRODUCTION

PROFIT THROUGH REDUCTION IN MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS

PROFIT THROUGH IMPROVED CLOTH QUALITY

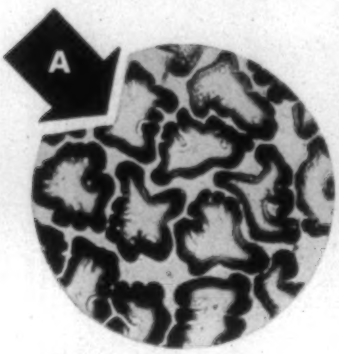
HFL's STABILIZER MEANS BIGGER PROFITS

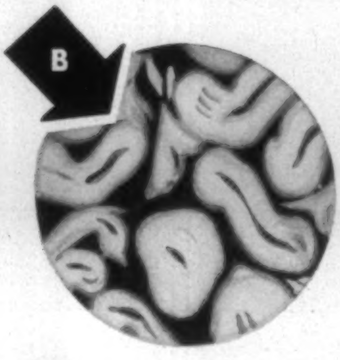
H. F. LIVERMORE CORPORATION

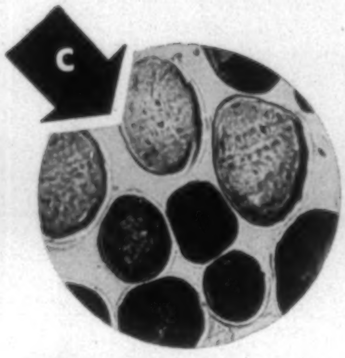
GREENVILLE, S. C.

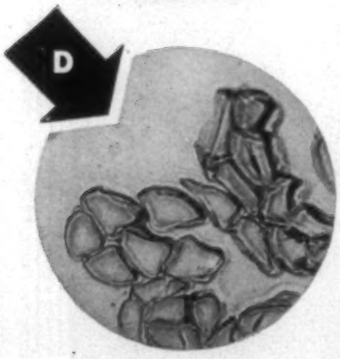
BOSTON, MASS.

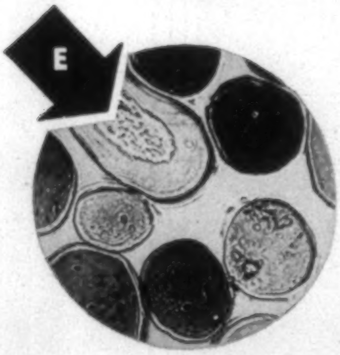
How many of these Fibers can you Identify?

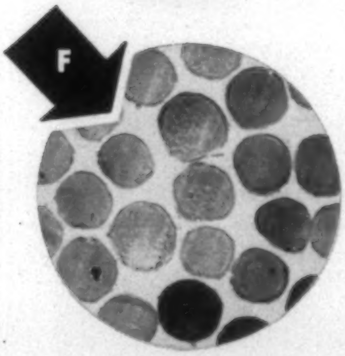












"PHOTOMICROGRAPH COURTESY
TEXTILE FIBER ATLAS"

You're an expert if you guessed all six. No matter how many of these fibers you named correctly, they're all vital to Stein Hall. Each of these fibers and many more are continually under the scrutiny of our laboratory technicians.

For 82 years, Stein Hall has serviced the textile industry by developing the finest products for warp sizing, printing, and finishing fabrics made from these and other fibers.

Continuous study... endless testing under expert supervision in controlled laboratories means a more efficient operation in your plant.

Trained salesmen will tell you about Stein Hall textile products. Laboratory specialists will back them up. For a textile problem, call on Stein Hall.

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS, FREE SAMPLES AND CONSULTATION

STEIN SH HALL

285 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
Branch offices in 16 other cities in the U. S. and Canada

A Viscose Rayon
B Cotton
C Wool
D Silk
E Mohair
F Nylon

the Crisp Look of starched cottons

Idea with a bright future for you!

Cotton people pick up very few wooden nickels—they're a "show me" breed. Significant—

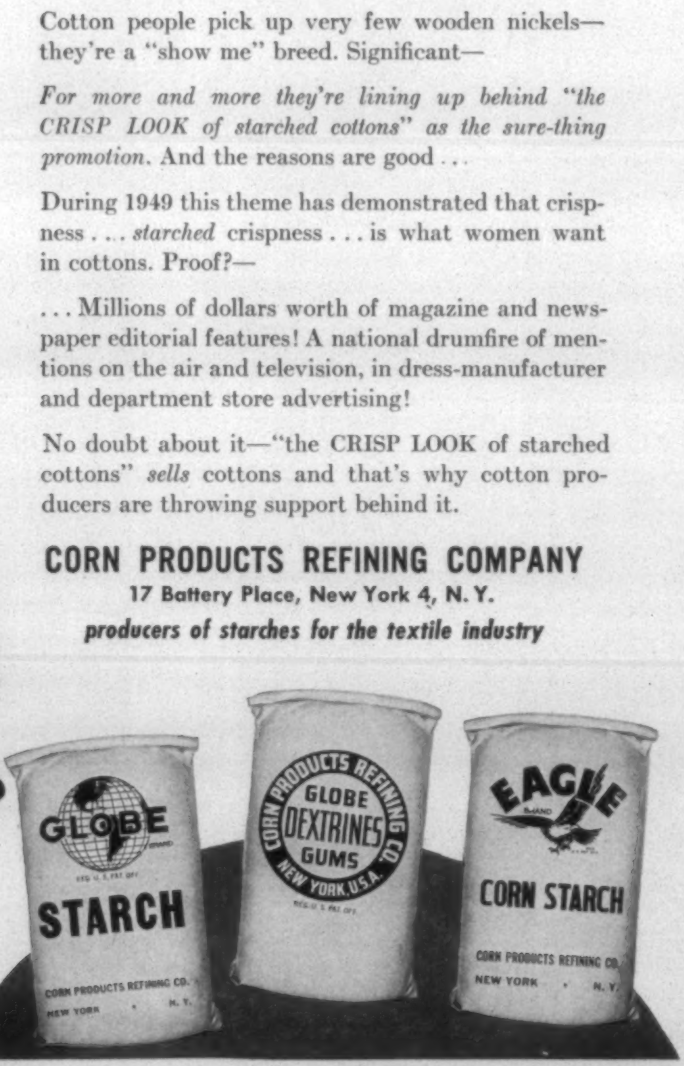
For more and more they're lining up behind "the CRISP LOOK of starched cottons" as the sure-thing promotion. And the reasons are good . . .

During 1949 this theme has demonstrated that crispness . . . *starched* crispness . . . is what women want in cottons. Proof?—

. . . Millions of dollars worth of magazine and newspaper editorial features! A national drumfire of mentions on the air and television, in dress-manufacturer and department store advertising!

No doubt about it—"the CRISP LOOK of starched cottons" *sells* cottons and that's why cotton producers are throwing support behind it.

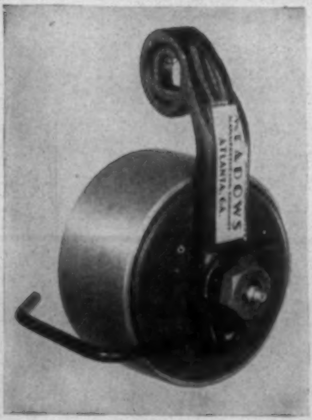
CORN PRODUCTS REFINING COMPANY
17 Battery Place, New York 4, N. Y.
producers of starches for the textile industry



Dorian-designed pique housecoat featured in current Linit® Starch national magazine advertising in color promoting, "the CRISP LOOK of starched cottons."

B-212R-213
For Whitin Twister. Pulley 4-5/16" dia x 2" face. Can also furnish pulley B-226, 4¼" dia x 1⅝" face.

B-214L-202
For Whitin and Saco-Lowell Spinning. Can also be adapted to other make frames by use of Meadows accessories. Pulley 3-3/16" dia x 1¼" face.



B-211R-213
For Twisting frames. Pulley 4-5/16" dia x 2" face. Can also furnish Pulley B-226, 4¼" dia x 1⅝" face.

MEADOWS

BALL-BEARING TAPE TENSION PULLEYS

Many mills are meeting today's problem of *raising* quality and output, while *lowering* production costs, by replacing worn and sticky plain-bearing tape tension pulleys with Meadows Ball-Bearing Units.

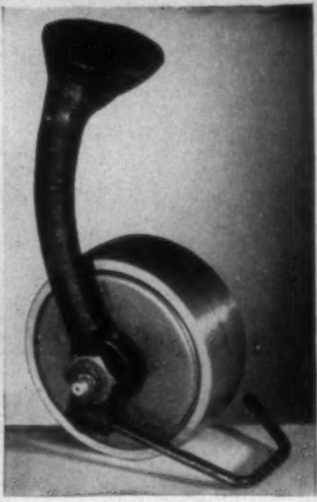
These *Meadows Modernizers* save *power*, by preventing power loss due to gummed pulleys; save *money*, by maintaining uniform spindle speed, and eliminating rejects due to slack yarn; save *time* by eliminating tapes sliding off pulleys when starting up.

Different pulley sizes, brackets and weights to handle any frame up to heaviest cable twisting.

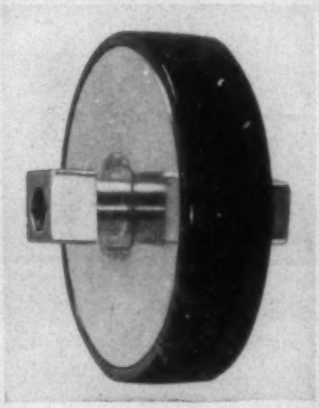
All Meadows Modernizers are easy to install. Write us for prices and information.

●

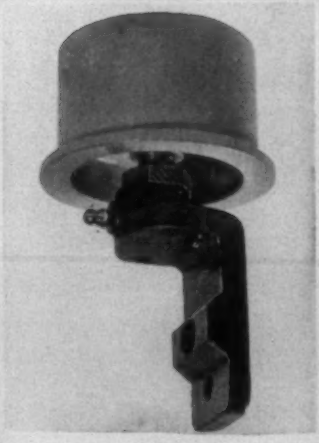
B-205L-202
For Prince-Smith, Hall-Stell and Saco-Lowell worsted spinning. Pulley 3-3/16" dia x 1¼" face.



B-216L-202
For Mason Spinning. Pulley 3-3/16" dia x 1¼" face.



B-730-4
Drop-in Pulley for H & B Spinning. Dia 4" x 15/16" face. Can also furnish for Saco-Lowell and Whitin spinning frames.



B-275-282
Idler Pulley tor Atwood Throwing. 3" dia x 2" face. Furnished for other makes of frames.

MEADOWS MANUFACTURING CO. · ATLANTA, GA.

They Couldn't Agree on Anything

(...with one important exception!)

THE PRESIDENT opened the meeting bluntly. "Gentlemen," he said, "we've got to cut costs." There was a silence while everybody thought real hard.

Then someone said, "Maybe we're not buying carefully enough," and they all looked at the Purchasing Agent.

"Well," admitted the Purchasing Agent, "I've been thinking about all the Calgon we buy. Maybe we could save there."

"And maybe," the Chief Chemist said, "we could cancel our insurance."

The President roared, "Cancel our insurance . . . "

"HE MEANS," the Plant Manager hastened to explain, "that Calgon *is* insurance. He's right. We use it all through our water supply system. Calgon stops scale and corrosion. Saves us a lot on maintenance."

"That's only your end of it," the Chief Chemist pointed out. "Calgon reduces iron pick-up, and we get better results in the dye house."

"Perfect results," said the Production Manager. "And don't forget we need Calgon in the dyebath, too. It prevents scum of soap or dye, gives better dispersion of the dyestuff. Colors are brighter and less subject to fading or crocking."

"CALGON doesn't *cost* us money," he concluded, "it saves us money. If I had to bleach and redye a single batch it would cost more than we pay for Calgon all year."

"Look, boys," the Sales Manager broke in, "I'm no expert on Calgon but I know plenty about what'll happen to sales if off-shade stuff starts going out to my customers. Selling is tough enough now, even with top quality."

"And that," the Purchasing Agent said, "means Calgon in the kier boil . . . Calgon in the scour and rinse . . . Calgon in sizing gray goods . . . Calgon in."

"OF COURSE, of course," the President interrupted, "we're all agreed that we're already cutting costs with Calgon.* Any *other* ideas?"

*T. M. Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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- Year it was produced
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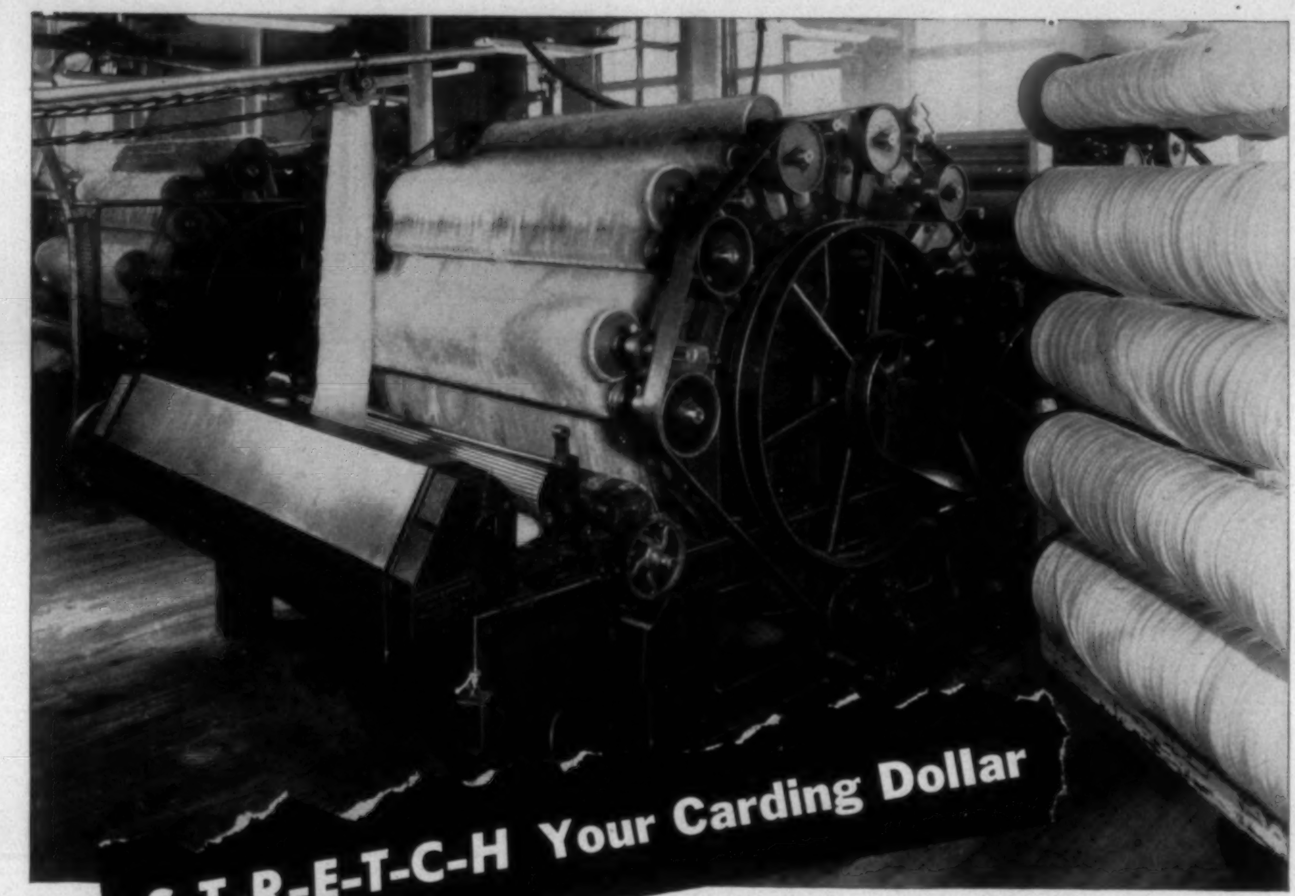

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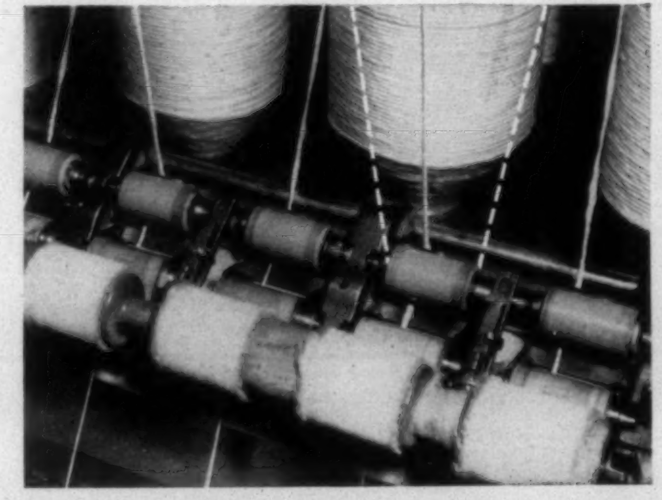

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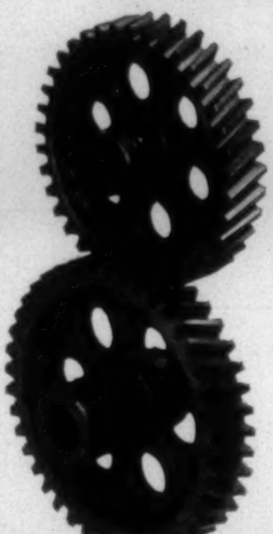

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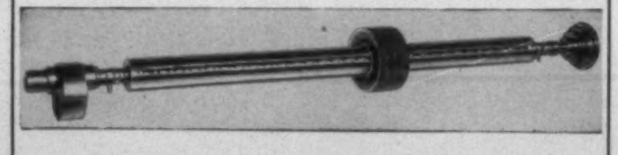

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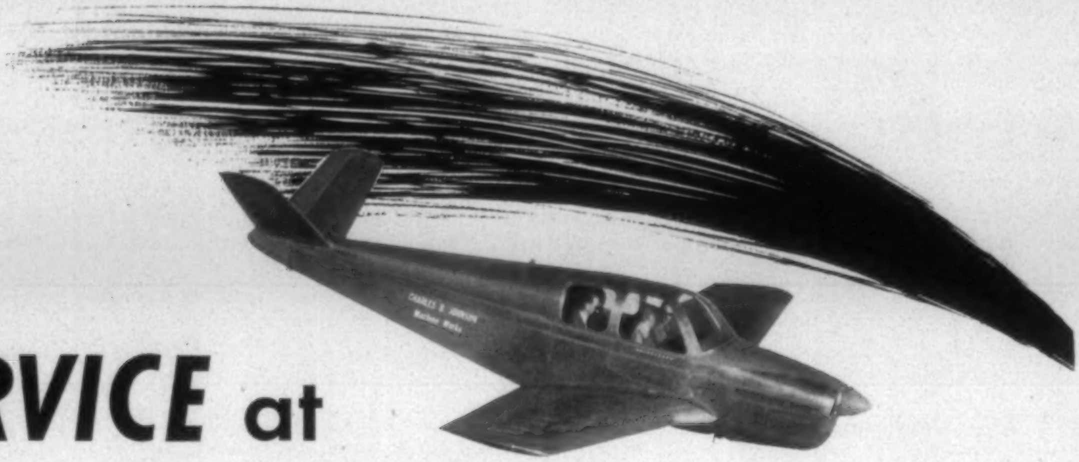

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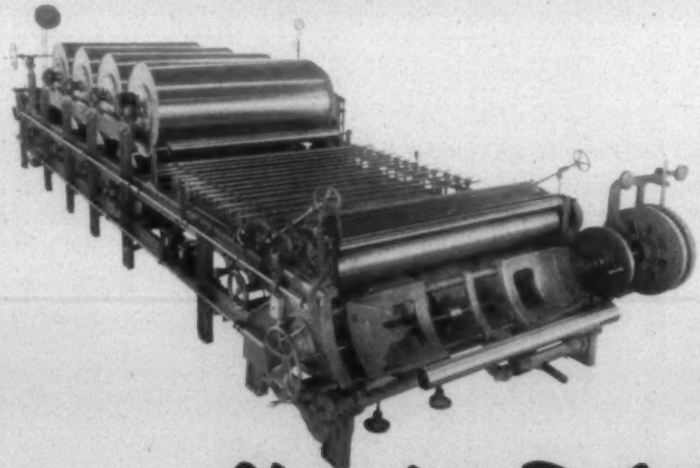
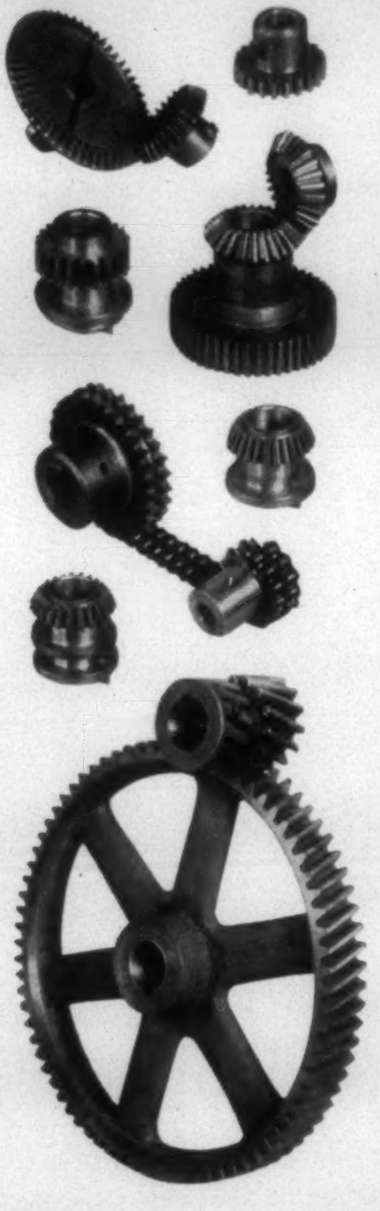


Charles B. Johnson

PATERSON, NEW JERSEY



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GUEST EDITORIAL

America — As We Saw It

IMPRESSIONS of the [American] people themselves can be very misleading, for though we had a six weeks' stay, sometimes only the surface could be scratched as it were, but in quite a few instances we dug a little deeper and talked over the many problems so common to the Americans and ourselves. In all places and at all times we were impressed and sometimes overwhelmed by the hospitality shown to us. Nothing was too much trouble for anyone and this applied throughout the visit and was not confined to the rayon visits. They were without exception most interested and concerned about conditions over here and many questions were asked about Nationalisation, the conditions under which we are living and the National Health Scheme. In the main they appear to be much better informed on politics both at home and abroad than their British counterparts and in matters of this nature are not as easy-going as we are. They never take anything for granted or just don't bother about it, as we sometimes do. Other impressions are that everyone is in a mad rush, but toned down it is a desire to progress in everything and in all phases of life. There is a desire to live life to its fullest — to get everything out of life, though never without putting something into it. They play hard but they work hard.

Perhaps you are wondering at this point how, in spite of high wages, they are selling their fabric and why only too often it is remarked that our own goods and fabrics are too dear, when our wages are much lower. The answer lies in the fact that man for man they are producing far more than we are through greater mechnisation, better yarns, a willingness to accept all changes that increase production, lower costs and at the same time increase wages. Changes, either machinery or improved methods with the same machinery that give these results, are always the aim of everyone.

Now to get to the mills and let us give you some impressions of those visited. Without exception there was a general desire to do a good day's work with the knowledge that a good day's pay was being earned. Everyone used to go about their work with a 100 per cent spirit. To say even an eagerness would not be misleading. This desire is no doubt due to the fact that they know that by full co-operation and hard work a much better standard of living is obtained by everybody.

There was almost perfect co-operation and this was evident between all persons and all departments. There was always criticism, but at the same time it's helpful and constructive criticism and used for the purpose of building, not destroying.

Throughout all stages of manufacture, great care and attention is paid to yarn preparation and handling, the workmanship being particularly good. They realise that any inferior or shoddy work is magnified down the line, thus creating great difficulties and resulting in lower quality and poor production. When you see that a piece of fabric of 100 yards, containing six starting places, is classed as second quality, you'll realise what care is taken. This is not an exception but applies all through the industry. Though cloth quality was good the skill of the worker was not as high as ours, which is to be expected, as ours is an inherited skill handed down from generation to generation. However, the skill they had was used and not wasted. In spite of this, markets are very difficult and trade has reached a point of intensive competition. All mills visited were electrically driven and running two or three shifts. Most places were air conditioned, but even so temperatures were in the region of 80 degrees. In odd mills the conditions seemed most uncomfortable by our standards.

Great care was taken of beams, reeds, healds [heddles] and other items coming into contact with warp and weft [filling]. No beams were filled unless they were in perfect condition, reeds and healds were cleaned and polished in a most thorough manner at the fall of every warp, in lots of cases machines were installed for that purpose. Yarn qualities were thought to be better than ours and all mills irrespective of size prepared their own warps, control of quality being evident in all stages. In no instance did we see any warps stacked on top of each other, and in most cases warps were never allowed to touch the floor after sizing. Handling of yarn was always given most careful attention, thus retaining the quality cleanliness given in its preparation.

To summarize the over-all picture, they are ahead of us in [nearly] all departments. At all times improvements were always under consideration in an effort to increase production and quality. No employer or worker was content to stand still. It was either progress or go under. There was no half way.—*Plant publication of Prospect Mfg. Co., Blackburn, England.*

Poor Old New England

THE Massachusetts Legislature, disturbed over the textile migration South and the fact that employment is rising in this section, while standing still (or falling) in New England, named a committee to investigate. This group was in the national capital talking with the secretary of labor and the secretary of commerce. Among the subjects reported explored with Secretary Tobin were "wage differentials, work loads, workmen's compensation, merit ratings and the like," while with Secretary Sawyer such factors as "tax rates, power and transportation costs, minimum wage scales on government contracts and depreciation rates on textile machinery" were discussed.

"I would like to stress," said a state senator who is on the commission, "that we are not primarily interested in solving a current situation but in getting to the bottom of our trouble. We must find some means of stopping a trend," which is quite in contrast, in restraint and in tone, to the well-remembered blasts last year of Lieut.-Gov. Coolidge of Massachusetts who lambasted the South and otherwise made a fool of himself because New England is slipping, and slipping badly, as a textile center. Coolidge wanted to put the blame on others. Somebody was doing poor old New England wrong! The present commission is taking a more sensible approach—to examine the situation and see what faults Massachusetts has to cause a steady backward trend.

The truth is that there is something deeper than cold figures to be considered. One big item, which it took manufacturers a long time to evaluate and appreciate, is the climate. Compare the balmy South Carolina winter to the rigors of New England snow and ice. And then there is the matter of attitude. The textile worker is quick to sense the difference. But also is the owner, who finds a friendly, co-operative people. Labor relations are better in the South. Our laws are reasonable; our tax structure is advantageous. And the cost of manufacturing is lower. In the last statement (lower cost) is found the explanation of why, when business slacks and owners have properties in New England and down here, the mills kept running are those in the South, with result that textile workers in South Carolina and adjoining states get preferred employment.

We can easily see why New England would be disturbed. It is time New England woke up. But it could better spend its time seeking other income than trying to salvage its textile industry, since no matter how hard a try is made, there are certain advantages in the South that New England couldn't hope to overcome.

Yes, it has taken businessmen—all groups, not just textile—a long time to discover the South as the most desirable manufacturing section of the country, but now that the discovery has been made, the trend can't be halted, unless we, as in the case of New England's sad plight, go to sleep on the job.—*The State,* Columbia, S. C.

Not The Answers

A HIGH percentage of young people in industry have some ambition. Unfortunately, too few realize that it requires more than mere ambition and a desire to advance to obtain better jobs.

Most people have sufficient ability and aptitude to qualify for good jobs. Unfortunately, not many seriously consider the elements that it takes to advance and be successful. A lot of young people would like to become supervisors and go right on up to the top. That is fine. Success can be theirs provided they use their ambition to prepare themselves for those higher-up jobs. An indispensable part of the program for advancement must be the realization that hard work cannot be escaped. Careful planning is also necessary. Recognition that a job well done is one that is intelligently performed is necessary. Loyalty to each and every task assigned and co-operation with associates and superiors are indispensable.—*The Textorian,* Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.

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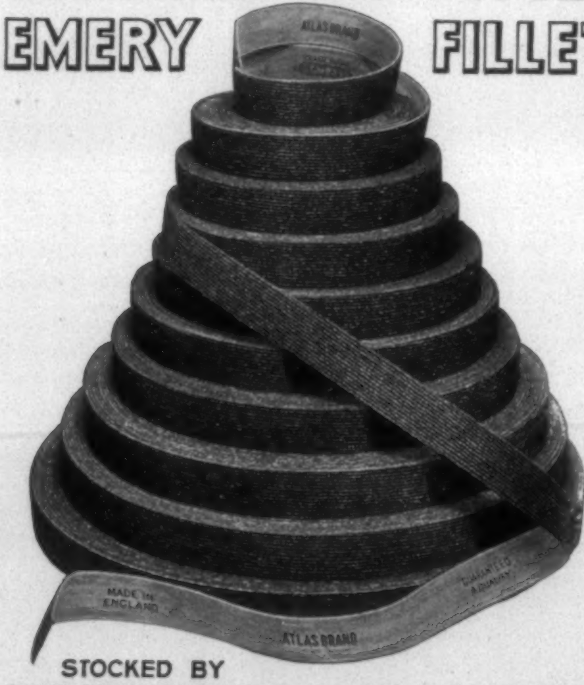

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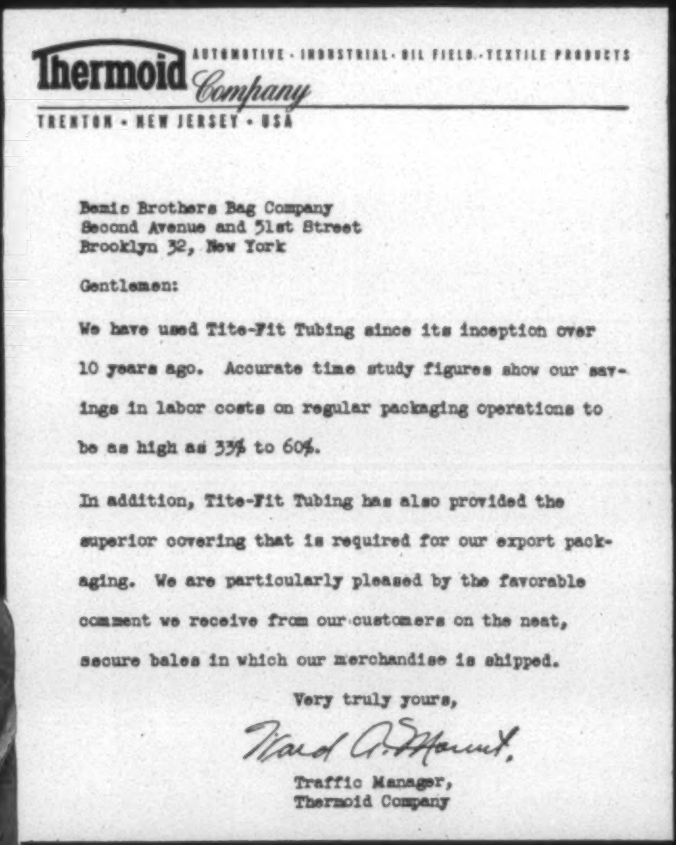

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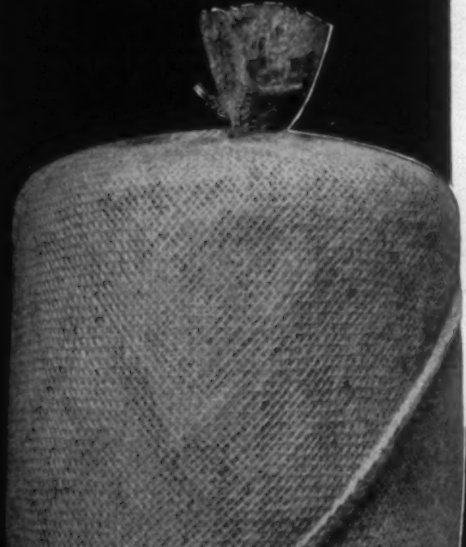

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WATCHING WASHINGTON

[Exclusive and Timely News from the Nation's Capital]

Lack of uniformity and assurance of solvency in the thousands of private pension funds being set up on union demands foreshadows serious trouble for both government and industry. Congress will soon be called upon, possibly in the coming session, for a comprehensive law. The issue was sidestepped by the Senate when Taft-Hartly was pending.

Debacle of Lewis' pension plan has stirred fear among workers covered by the plans that the money may not be there when they need it. Arbitrary powers of most trustees could allow its use either for political purposes, strike aid or unemployment relief.

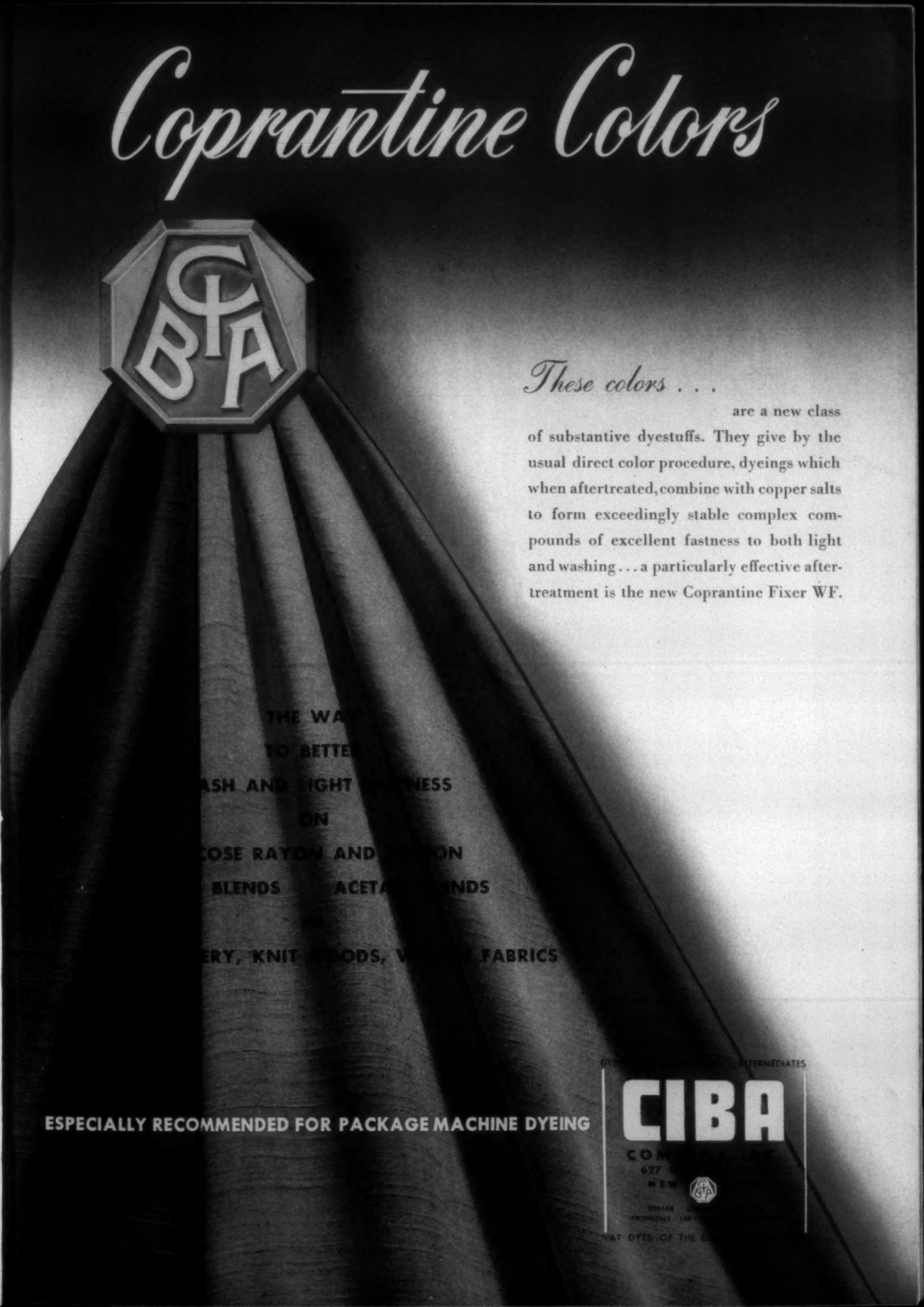
Business recessions can curtail pension incomes, it's pointed out, and force cuts in pensions. Second question is "What becomes of pension rights if a firm retires from business before the worker retires, or if union controlled, if a union secedes from its parent, or is merged in another union?" Actuaries see a rich harvest for lawyers in the outlook.

Troubles for Truman when Congress comes back are piling up fast. The whole Pentagon mess over unification, Johnson crack-downs and Truman muddling will explode in the House Armed Services Committee. There will be a new, more spectacular, chapter in the doings of Vaughan and others.

A third term for Truman is shaping up emphatically as the prime objective in Administrative policy. Clark Clifford, author of Truman's give-em-hell strategy last year, is at the helm. Over four years he has written virtually every speech Truman has made. Clifford is anathema to ex-New Dealers; to Dixiecrats, who say he cooked up the civil rights program, and to Republicans, who say he's the welfare state architect. He's also stabilizer in the motley array of Truman "mandates," and cushions the effects of Truman wobbling, backing and filling. He believes Truman can win again if he can whip the Dixiecrats into line.

Loudest of complaints members of Congress are hearing back home is on continued hand-outs to Europe. Some free spenders are suddenly urging Truman to tighten up; they are stunned at the strength of objections they are meeting. Hoffman has been hurriedly sent to Europe to break the bad news.

Big row in the Navy, involving Denfeld's removal, stems from Johnson's hard-driving effort to win the Democratic presidential nomination in 1952. Truman aides think he might have second place



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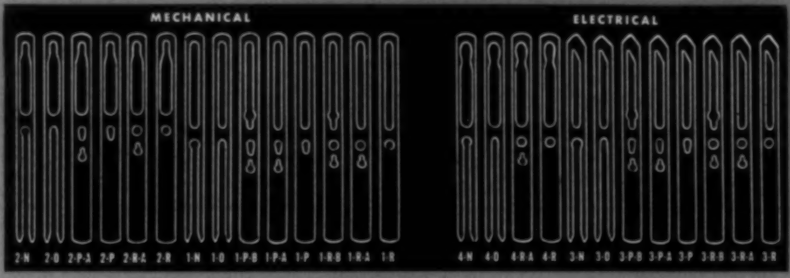

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if he can hold the veterans' vote in line. Otherwise they have an eye on young Roosevelt.

Truman will continue standing with economic planners who favor continued deficit spending and big subsidies under huge farm surpluses. Resignation of top economic planner Nourse was quickly accepted as he asserted deficit spending and fiscal tricks are hurrying the country down a slippery road that may mean dire disaster. Retirement of Nourse means that economic policy will be shaped very largely by left wing planners. He was largely pushed out by the aggressive Keyserling, a New Deal darling generally leaning to the left, with an eye on votes and elections.

New 75-cent minimum wage-hour act gives the administrator new and limited power to sue for wages due under the law. He can act only on an employee's written request, and on points already settled by the courts. This is a bar to "test cases," although employees can bring them as individuals.

A "solid political front" envisioned by A.F.L. and C.I.O. may not be realized. Both big unions are gingerly eyeing "unity" talk; there's lots of grass roots opposition to united action. Many rank-and-filers, mostly A.F.L., favor the Taft-Hartley Law as is, and not supporting the repeal effort.

A.F.L. has voted to collect $2 from each of 7,241,000 local union members as a 1950 political war chest. It promises to invade states of every Senate and House member it does not like, and to wage the "greatest political campaign in history" to elect a "friendly" Congress.

Nothing has developed in the Taft-Hartley Law so far which injures labor within the framework of free opportunity. It has put a crimp on organized minorities, including Communists, and power-drunk union bosses, enforcing an arbitrary will on majorities.

Senate and House members are astounded at revelations that Russian engineers gained access to some of industry's most closely guarded secrets while Henry Wallace was Secretary of Commerce. When denied access to secret processes the Russians threatened managements with appeal to Wallace. Bethlehem Steel and a producer of self-sealing coke oven doors were especial targets.

Some old New Deal ideas are being dusted off and will be sent to the next session in hope of enactment. One such idea is to levy a tax on both an estate and also tax heirs on inheritances from it. Congress has twice rejected that proposal from New Dealers.

Several of Truman's beliefs have undergone sharp change since he entered the White House. For instance, on Jan. 18, 1944, he said on the Senate floor: "There's no difference between a labor leader with too much money to spend on an election, and a Mark Hanna with too much money to spend on an election."

Lewis in his prolonged strike operated in the big area of super-monopolistic power created in the failure of Congress to prohibit industry-wide bargaining. It was brought up, and rejected, in passage of the Taft-Hartley Law. It's an area in which consumers are helpless.

textile bulletin

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An Unjustified Accusation

The editor of this journal attended the annual Fall meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia which was held in Atlanta Oct. 8, 1949.

A few days later he received from Robert W. Philip of LaGrange, Ga., secretary of the Textile Operating Executives, a letter containing the following statement:

> At the time we were forming the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia you published in the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN an editorial concerning the new organization in which, as I recall it, you expressed the definite opinion that there was no place for it and predicted, accordingly, a short life for it.
>
> We had our organizational meeting in September, 1922, and our first discussion meeting in March, 1923, and the editorial in question appeared either just before or just after one or the other of these meetings.
>
> I do not now have access to a file of SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN back that far, but knowing that you preserve a complete file, would you be good enough to have someone look up this reference and send to me a complete typewritten copy of the editorial showing the date of publication?
>
> I can of course secure a copy of it from the Library of Congress, if you do not wish to locate it for us in your files; but first thought I would ask you to furnish it to us from your own records.

The above was one of the most surprising implied accusations which has ever been made against TEXTILE BULLETIN and the statement that if we did not furnish copies of the editorial it could be found in the Library of Congress was a threat which was somewhat insulting.

From the beginning we attended meetings of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia and co-operated in every way, and the editorial to which Mr. Philip referred never existed except in his own imagination.

When, early in March, 1923, we received a notice of the organization meeting we wrote an editorial in which we doubted the wisdom of the name which had been selected but urged Georgia superintendents and overseers to attend.

The TEXTILE BULLETIN was then a weekly and the editorial below appeared in our issue of March 8, 1923.

> Elsewhere will be found a notice of the Georgia Association of Operating Executives at Atlanta on March 13th.
>
> The association was organized along similar lines and in co-operation with the Southern Textile Association and its objects are purely educational and social.
>
> In our opinion they have been very unfortunate in selecting a name that carries a wrong impression and we hope they will see fit to call themselves the Georgia Textile Association.
>
> Under the direction of R. W. Philip, associate editor of *Cotton*, a most interesting set of questions has been prepared for discussion at the Atlanta meeting and as great benefit comes from such practical discussions the Georgia superintendents and overseers should make special efforts to attend.

We attended the meeting on March 13, 1923, and the following editorial appeared in our issue of March 15 of that year.

> The Operating Executives of Georgia, which is an organization composed of the superintendents and overseers of the Georgia cotton mills, was held at the Georgia School of Technology at Atlanta, Ga., on Tuesday of this week.
>
> The attendance was very large and compared very favorably with that of the sectional meetings of the Southern Textile Association.
>
> R. W. Jennings of West Point, general chairman, presided while R. W. Philip of Atlanta acted as secretary.
>
> J. W. Hames, superintendent of the Exposition Cotton Mills, and chairman of the carders' and spinners' division, had charge of the discussion.
>
> At the opening of the morning session David Clark, editor of the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN, was called upon for a short talk relative to the work of the Southern Textile Association and the possibilities of the work being attempted by the Operating Executives of Georgia.
>
> (*Note:* Running account of morning discussion appeared here.)
>
> Just before the close of the morning session Mr. Clark had to leave and we regret not to be able to give more information relative to these interesting discussions during the afternoon session.

We participated in the meeting and there was certainly nothing in the above editorial to indicate that we were not fully in accord with the movement.

The Textile Operating Executives of Georgia held its next meeting about the middle of September, 1923, and our issue of Sept. 20 carried the following editorial:

> The Operating Executives of Georgia Cotton Mills held a well attended meeting at the Ansley Hotel in Atlanta on Tuesday of this week.
>
> Our editor expected to attend the meeting but was called to New York on business and it is with deep regret therefore that we had no one to cover their session.
>
> The Operating Executives of Georgia Cotton Mills are holding exceedingly interesting meetings and their discussions of practical problems are going to do much towards the more efficient operation of the mills in their state. R. W. Jennings of West Point, Ga., is chairman and presides over their meetings.

No one who read that editorial could possibly say that we were expressing the opinion that there was no place for the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia or predicting a short life for it as R. W. Philip has charged.

The above are the first three editorials relative to the Operating Executives of Georgia and there has never been an editorial which criticized the organization or did do other than offer encouragement and co-operation.

Not knowing to what extent R. W. Philip has spread his accusation among Georgia mills, we feel justified in using space to reprint our 1923 editorials with the hope that they will be read by all members of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia and that they will realize that the implied charges were untrue and, in fact, absolutely baseless.

Ward Delaney Resigns

Ward Delaney has resigned as president of the Institute of Textile Technology at Charlottesville, Va., effective in

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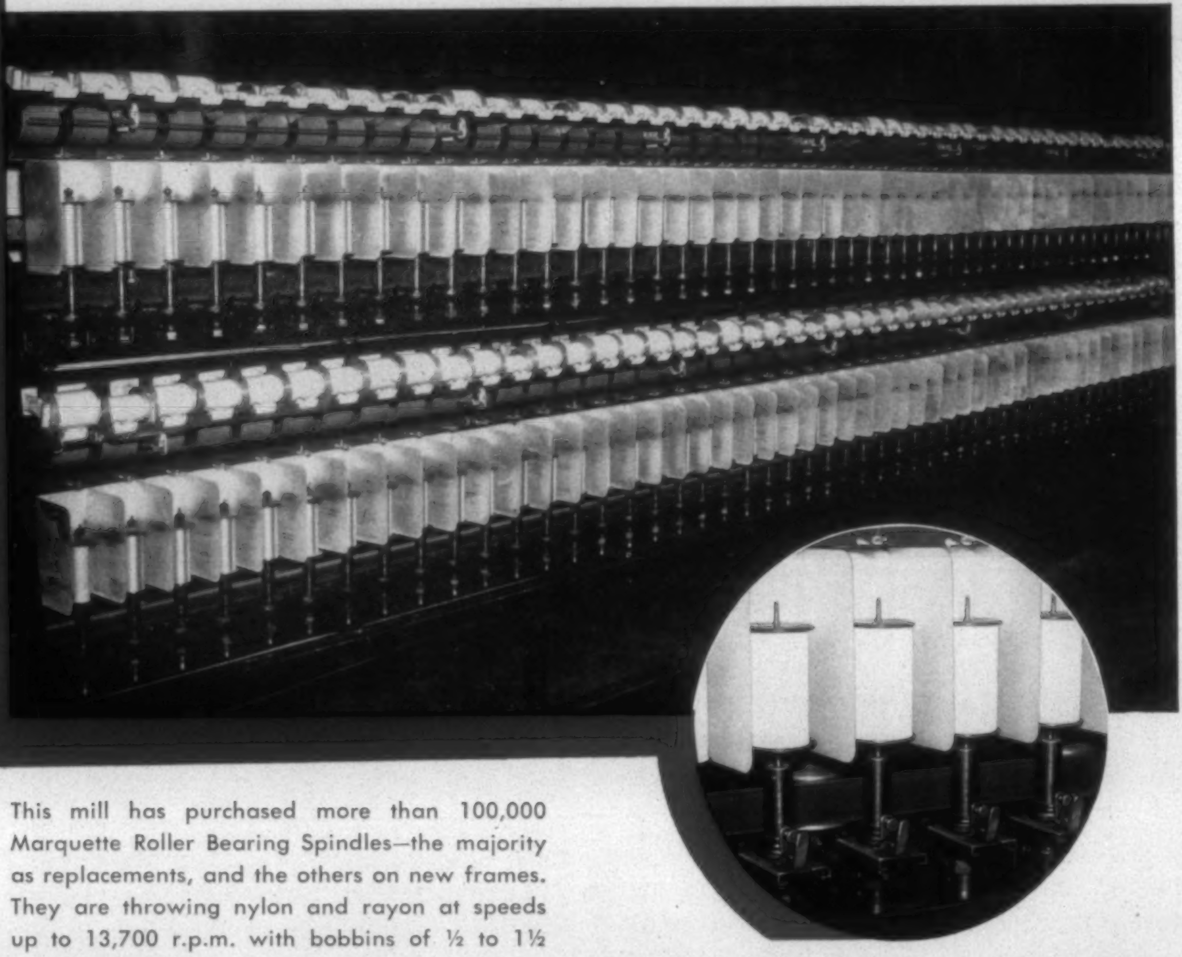

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June, 1950, but has been given a leave of absence beginning immediately.

We take no pleasure in making this statement and wish that it could have been otherwise, but there never was a chance for the Charlottesville project to accomplish anything really worthwhile.

On June 15, 1943, which was soon after the Institute of Technology was organized, we said editorially:

> It would be much easier for us to join the enthusiasts and shout that all the cotton textile industry has to do is to raise large sums of money and turn it over to so-called scientists and, presto, there will be new cotton textile goods which can compete with paper and synthetic yarn goods, but we do not believe that it is for the best interests of the cotton textile industry for us to take any such position.
>
> We hope that we are wrong but have the idea that time will prove that we are right.

We were sincere in saying then that we hoped we were wrong and we still feel that way but we did not feel justified in encouraging cotton manufacturers to expend money for a project which did not appear to us to have much chance of success.

In another 1943 editorial we said:

> We do not wish to throw cold water upon any form of research in the cotton textile industry but we are not certain that there will be an adequate return upon any and all funds spent for textile research and are afraid that some may be disappointed with results obtained.
>
> Maybe the more highly technical forms of research in the laboratory may produce results which will justify large expenditures by the cotton textile industry, and we certainly hope so, but up to the present time we have seen no results which have given us unlimited confidence that results can be obtained.
>
> Two years from now and three years from now we are liable to ask the Institute of Textile Technology, "What have you done which has been of real benefit to the textile industry? What have you to show as the result of the expenditure of large sums of money?"

While we had no faith in any major accomplishments by the Institute of Technology we did wish to see it given every possible chance for success and wrote Ward Delaney protesting against it being isolated from the textile industry by being located at Charlottesville, Va.

In an editorial on April 15, 1944, we said:

> Could the research to be done by the Institute of Textile Technology be conducted where developments could be discussed and criticized by men engaged in textile manufacturing, there would be a much greater chance of accomplishing something worthwhile.

Ward Delaney is a man of ability and high character and the Institute of Paper Chemistry over which he presided before coming to the Institute of Textile Technology did much for the paper industry.

The great mistake was to assume that because research did much for paper, it could accomplish equally great things for cotton textiles.

The men who formed the Institute of Textile Technology were motivated only by desires to do something for the cotton textile industry and most of them contributed liberally to the large fund which was raised.

We do not know the plans for the future of the Institute of Textile Technology but feel that little can be accomplish by continuing its operations.

If it is important to give advance education in textile technology and if there is a demand for those who complete such a course, which we doubt, it would be less expensive and in our opinion more could be accomplished by providing scholarships at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology or Princeton University where there are courses taught by men experienced in providing an education of that type.

Those behind the Institute of Textile Technology should now recognize the fact that its establishment was a mistake and that it never had a chance to accomplish anything really worthwhile.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY SCHEDULE

Nov. 28-Dec. 3, 1949—EXPOSITION OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, Grand Central Palace, New York, N. Y.

Dec. 1-3, 1949—Annual meeting, **TEXTILE RESEARCH INSTITUTE,** Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, N. Y.

Jan. 16-19, 1950—PLANT MAINTENANCE SHOW AND CONFERENCE, Cleveland (Ohio) Municipal Auditorium.

Jan. 23-25, 1950—12th annual meeting, **NATIONAL COTTON COUNCIL,** Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn.

March 30-April 1, 1950—Annual convention, **AMERICAN COTTON MANUFACTURERS INSTITUTE, INC.,** Palm Beach-Biltmore Hotel, Palm Beach, Fla.

April 27-28, 1950—Spring meeting, **FIBER SOCIETY,** Fontana, N. C.

April 27-29, 1950—Annual convention, **ALABAMA COTTON MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION,** Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss.

May 8-12, 1950—AMERICAN TEXTILE MACHINERY EXHIBITION (and Allied Industries), Atlantic City (N. J.) Auditorium, sponsored by National Association of Textile Machinery Manufacturers.

May 11-13, 1950—Annual outing, **CAROLINA YARN ASSOCIATION,** Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst, N. C.

May 11-13, 1950—Annual meeting, **COTTON MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA,** Fort Sumter Hotel, Charleston, S. C.

June 1-3, 1950—Annual convention, **SOUTHERN TEXTILE ASSOCIATION,** Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C.

June 12-16, 1950—MATERIALS HANDLING EXPOSITION, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 2-7, 1950—16th **SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION,** Textile Hall, Greenville, S. C.

Oct. 18-20, 1951—Annual national convention, **AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF TEXTILE CHEMISTS AND COLORISTS,** Statler Hotel, New York, N. Y.

Oct. 26-27, 1950—Annual convention, **CARDED YARN ASSOCIATION,** Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst, N. C.

Sept. 28-30, 1950—Annual national convention, **AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF TEXTILE CHEMISTS AND COLORISTS,** Portsmouth, N. H.

Nov. 19, 1949—SOUTH CENTRAL SECTION, A.A.T.C.C., Hotel Patten, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Dec. 3, 1949—SOUTHEASTERN SECTION, A.A.T.C.C., A. French Textile School, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta.

Dean Campbell Misquoted

Dean Malcolm E. Campbell of the School of Textiles at North Carolina State College, who has, together with representatives of other American schools of textiles, been visiting the textile industry of England and acting as chairman and spokesman for the group, made an address at Harrogate, England, on Oct. 17.

Dean Campbell was quoted as saying that British fabrics were superior to those made in the United States and that statement was widely publicized.

Dean Campbell was contacted and we quote the following from his letter of explanation:

> Word has reached us that someone has quoted me as saying that "British fabrics are superior to those made in the U. S." or words to that effect.
>
> At first it seemed to me hardly necessary to deny that I had made so stupid a remark. After some reflection, however, I now believe that I should offer an explanation, namely, that I was misquoted, for such is the case. I made the statement that only the best British cotton and woolen fabrics were normally seen in the U. S., and that

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NO. 9 OF A SERIES

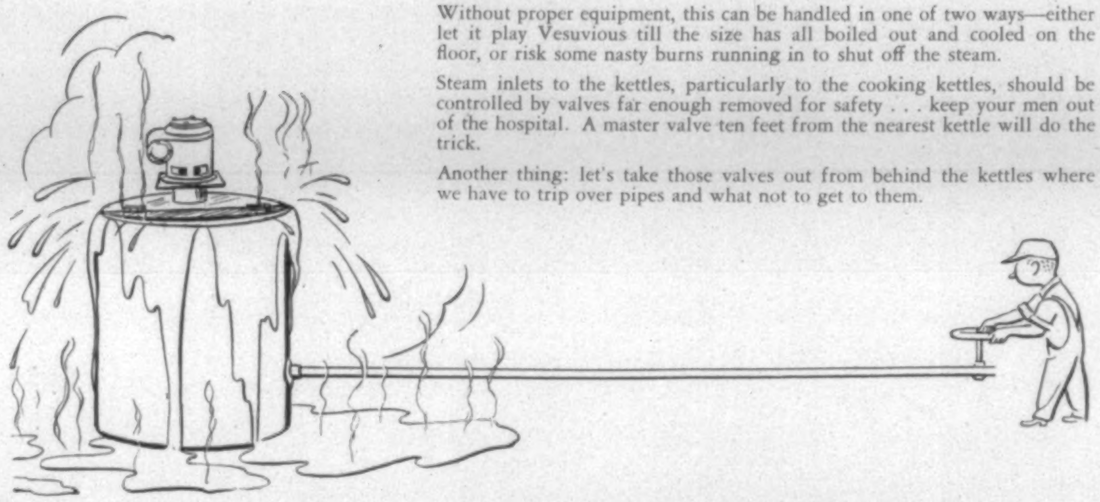
SIZE COOKING EQUIPMENT

Every now and then something goes wrong in size cooking and a batch boils violently over, splashing hot size and steam all over that corner of the slasher room.

Without proper equipment, this can be handled in one of two ways—either let it play Vesuvious till the size has all boiled out and cooled on the floor, or risk some nasty burns running in to shut off the steam.

Steam inlets to the kettles, particularly to the cooking kettles, should be controlled by valves far enough removed for safety . . . keep your men out of the hospital. A master valve ten feet from the nearest kettle will do the trick.

Another thing: let's take those valves out from behind the kettles where we have to trip over pipes and what not to get to them.



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SEYCO Sizing, the result of more than 45 years experience and constant research, makes for fewer interruptions and greater uniformity of product.

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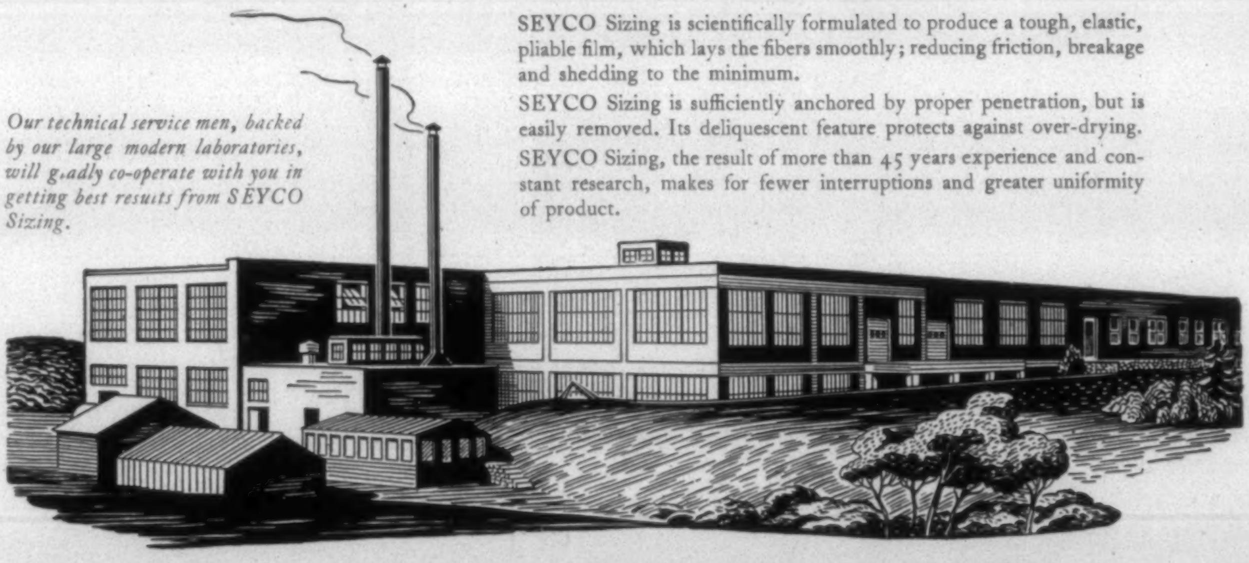

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they were available only in the best shops at home. I further stated that these imported British fabrics were very expensive and that they were superior in quality to the *average run* of American-made shirtings and suitings found in our stores.

I told the reporter that I felt that U. S. manufacturers could duplicate in quality any fabric made in England, but that the big demand at home was naturally for less expensive fabrics.

Anyone with any knowledge of the facts will agree, I am sure, that these remarks of mine are true and that they offer nothing new or startling. Unfortunately, they were badly distorted by the reporter, with the aforementioned result.

As long as there are people in the United States who think it smart to buy imported fabrics and will pay a high price because they are imported, England will continue to manufacture and ship to this country a small amount of exceptionally high quality shirtings, tweeds and woolens.

Goods of equal quality could be made in this country but only a very limited amount could be sold and most American mills prefer to manufacture goods which can be sold in large volume.

Dean Campbell's remarks referred to the goods we have described and he emphatically states that he did not say that British fabrics were superior to American fabrics.

Aunt Becky Writes Another Book

Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs, affectionately known throughout the textile industry of the South as Aunt Becky, has written another book, *Tangled Threads*, which is now being printed and will be ready for mailing at the year end. The price will be $2.

Some years ago Aunt Becky, who was a weaver for many years, wrote ten books of fiction with their scenes laid in cotton mills and cotton mill villages. The Clark Publishing Co. printed all of her books but most of the editions have long since been exhausted.

We contemplate reprinting *Only a Factory Boy* and *Will Allen, Sinner,* and hope that the work can be done early next year.

Mrs. Dabbs traveled for TEXTILE BULLETIN for many years but retired about six years ago. She does, however, make several short trips for us each year and always receives a wonderful reception. Her books have always been well written and her stories paint accurate pictures of cotton mill life in the South.

New Trade Association

The consolidation of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association and the Cotton-Textile Institute was a very wise move and was perfected in a very efficient and business-like manner.

The selection of Robert C. Jackson of the National Cotton Council as executive vice-president has met with universal approval because of his ability and fine personality.

The retention of Dr. Claudius Murchison as economist was also wise because the industry could not well afford to lose the services of a man of his experience and acumen.

The two former organizations had much in common but there were too much duplication of effort.

The American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc., under the leadership of R. C. Jackson and Sadler Love, is in position to render satisfactory service to the whole industry.

A Senate Prayer

A chaplain offering a prayer at a recent session of the United States Senate said:

> "Deliver us, O God, from the God-helps-those-who-help-themselves philosophy."

We do not know exactly what the chaplain had in mind but when he prayed for the people of the United States to be delivered from the idea that "God helps those who help themselves" he must have had in mind the growing opinion that Uncle Sam is obligated to take care of everybody regardless of whether or not they make any effort to help themselves.

When our ancestors came to America, it was a wilderness infested with great dangers and they faced many hardships, but they believed that "God helps those who help themselves" and went to work to overcome the hardships and created the greatest nation in the world, a nation in which the standards of living is far above those of all other peoples.

The chaplain said in effect, and his statement was doubtless approved by a large percentage of the senators, that people should no longer try to help themselves but should have implicit faith in Uncle Sam and in his ability to clothe and feed them, provide free hospital and medical services and to educate their children without expense to them.

The chaplain must have had in mind the "Welfare State" in which the government takes complete care of everybody and there is no need for anybody to work or attempt to help himself.

Truman Advocates More Taxes

When the recent Congress adjourned and it was realized that the fiscal year would show a deficit of over five million dollars, President Truman stated that the next Congress would be urged to increase taxes.

It probably never occurred to the little man, who did not have enough business acumen to operate a haberdashery store and was never able to make a living except when on a taxpayers' payroll, that it might be possible to balance the budget by reducing Federal expenditures.

When a man or a company becomes heavily in debt the usual policy is to reduce expenses and attempt to liquidate the obligations.

Owing the staggering sum of over 250 billion dollars, the policy of the Truman administration has been to increase expenditures and to embark upon schemes which will add many billions to the annual government expenditures.

The little man in the White House is not afraid and simply waves his hand and says "increase taxes."

When taxes are increased, as they will be, the Truman administration will urge increased expenditures and when a still greater deficit appears, will again say "increase taxes."

An effort is being made to picture the victory of Governor Lehman over Senator Dulles in New York as a voters' approval of the Truman policies.

In spite of the fact that Dulles was comparatively unknown to New York voters whereas Lehman had been known to them for many years, Lehman only received a 200,000 majority with 5,000,000 votes cast.

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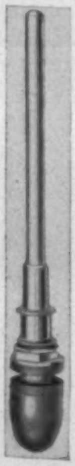
"YES, we must lose no time in taking advantage of the possibilities now available to us."



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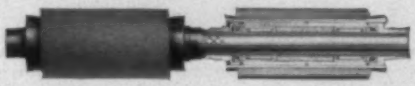

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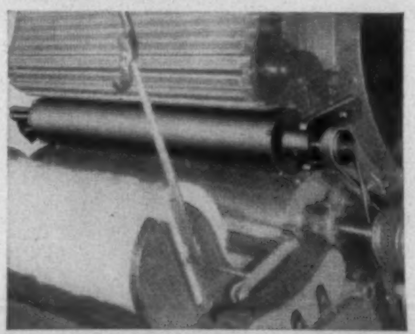

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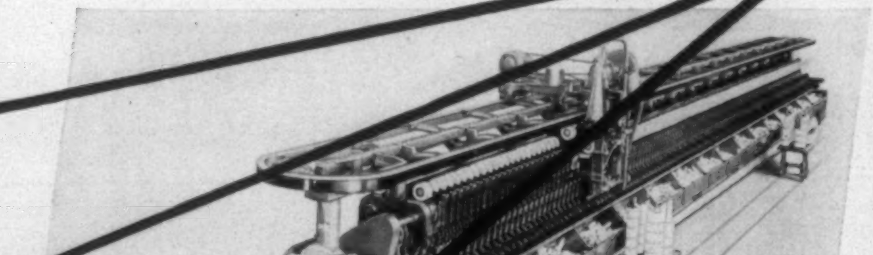

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TEXACO Lubricants

FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

textile bulletin

VOL. 75 *NOVEMBER, 1949* *NO. 11*

White Gold Grows In California

By CARSON I. SIMMS

ONE hundred years ago the cry in California was "Gold" and from Sutter's mill, James Marshall brought news of his discovery to the world. Within three years the population had increased from 5,000 to 100,000 and California became the foremost gold producing region in the world.

Half a century later the word became "Black Gold" with the discovery of vast oil deposits. Though not as interesting historically but far more economically was the development of California into the second ranking state in petroleum production.

Now there is another gold uppermost in many Californians' mind, the "White Cotton Gold" of the San Joaquin Valley, which last year brought $181,000,000 to the farmers of this prolific state and boosted California to the fifth ranking state in the production of cotton, outdoing such staunch servants of King Cotton as North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

This actually is not a new movement as the first commercial planting of cotton on record in California was in 1910. In that year 8,000 acres were planted in the Imperial Valley, which produced approximately 6,000 bales of cotton. There is a story to the effect that the first cotton planted was near Bakersfield in the San Joaquin Valley in the year 1870. By 1920 California's production had reached 77,800 bales of cotton from 150,000 acres. From then on production of cotton in the Imperial Valley decreased and in the San Joaquin Valley the production increased. In 1947 California produced 768,000 bales from 536,000 acres. In 1948 the output for the state was 960,000 bales and this year the valley's cotton production is still growing. In April nearly 1,000,000 acres were planted and the government estimates that the crop will be 1,300,000 bales, the largest in California history, undoubtedly boosting this state to fourth place among cotton producing states.

Needless to say there have been some changes made in the methods of planting, cultivating and harvesting cotton. The days of the "one man, one mule" combination are forgotten in today's row upon row of mechanized aids to help the farmer grow the highest yield per acre of any area in the world.

From an average production of some 300 pounds per acre, California's production has reached an average yield of over 600 pounds per acre and in exceptionally good years, the average production of 750 pounds per acre has been achieved, in comparison with the national average of only 260 pounds per acre. On many San Joaquin Valley farms growers harvested up to three 500-pound bales per acre. Last year one farmer produced 30,000 bales on 12,000 acres, for an average of 2½ bales per acre. Yields like that soon take cotton out of the category of a "poor man's crop." It also means, to this writer at any rate, that California is in the best position to grow the finest cotton in the United States at the lowest price known and, barring government interference, will be producing cotton when other sections of the country have long since stopped.

It is no secret that one of the main factors in this high average yield is the specialization in a strain of cotton named Acala 4-42. Uniform climatic and growing conditions prevailing in those areas of California that can economically

Modern irrigation methods which supply the life giving moisture needed by cotton plants is the main factor in the continual production in California of high grade and long staple cotton.

grow cotton has made possible the development and perfection of one type of seed—Acala.

In the early days of the development of cotton in the San Joaquin Valley many different varieties were grown and it was found that the production and quality varied quite widely. Far-seeing pioneers in the field, realizing the need for a uniform seed, encouraged the development in 1925 of a non-profit co-operative association called the California Planting Cotton Seed Distributors Association. Now every oil mill, cotton gin and farmer is a member of this association. The United States Department of Agriculture was petitioned to maintain a cotton breeding station at Shafter, Calif. It was further determined that it was necessary to have proper legislation enacted by the Legislature in Sacramento to prohibit the planting of any variety of cotton other than that recommended by the cotton breeding station at Shafter and approved by the California Planting Cotton Seed Distributors Association.

The breeding station, under the able direction of George J. Harrison, determined that the Acala variety was the best variety of cotton adaptable to this valley. Constantly improving upon the Acala strain, the new Acala 4-42 was planted throughout the valley. To show the effectiveness of the "one variety" planting laws, in April of this year approximately 9,550 growers changed over simultaneously to this new improved strain. This new variety was found to yield fibers having a greater average tensile strength, a substantial lessening of spinning waste, and a low nep count. This should be of definite interest to textile mill operators, as Southern cotton during the first part of October was subjected to heavy rains.

Also of definite interest to mill operators and any one connected with cotton industry for that matter, are the methods used by the farmers of San Joaquin Valley in planting, cultivating, irrigating, fruiting and harvesting. The planting of cotton usually begins in the San Joaquin Valley about the 20th of March and extends into and about the 20th of May. Generally speaking, March planting is considered very late. The most desirable and least hazardous period in which to plant cottonseed is the month of April. In that month there is usually less rainfall and more warm weather and consequently less trouble in getting the cotton to come up. The soil should be at least at a 58° temperature eight inches below the surface of the ground for cottonseed to properly germinate. This condition is more apt to be found during the month of April. If the planted cottonseed should suffer heavy rainfall immediately after planting, then it will be rather difficult for the young, tender sprouts to push through the heavy crust that will form on top of the planted cottonseed.

On the average the maturity period of the cotton plant is some six months. Depending on the size of the farm, the farmer will use cotton planters able to plant from two to 12 rows of cotton 38 to 44 inches apart at one time, planting at the rate of about 30 pounds of seed per acre. In the San Joaquin Valley in every instance the planting is done with a tractor on which a planter is mounted. The depth of planting will vary, again depending on the nature of the soil, from 1½ to three inches in depth.

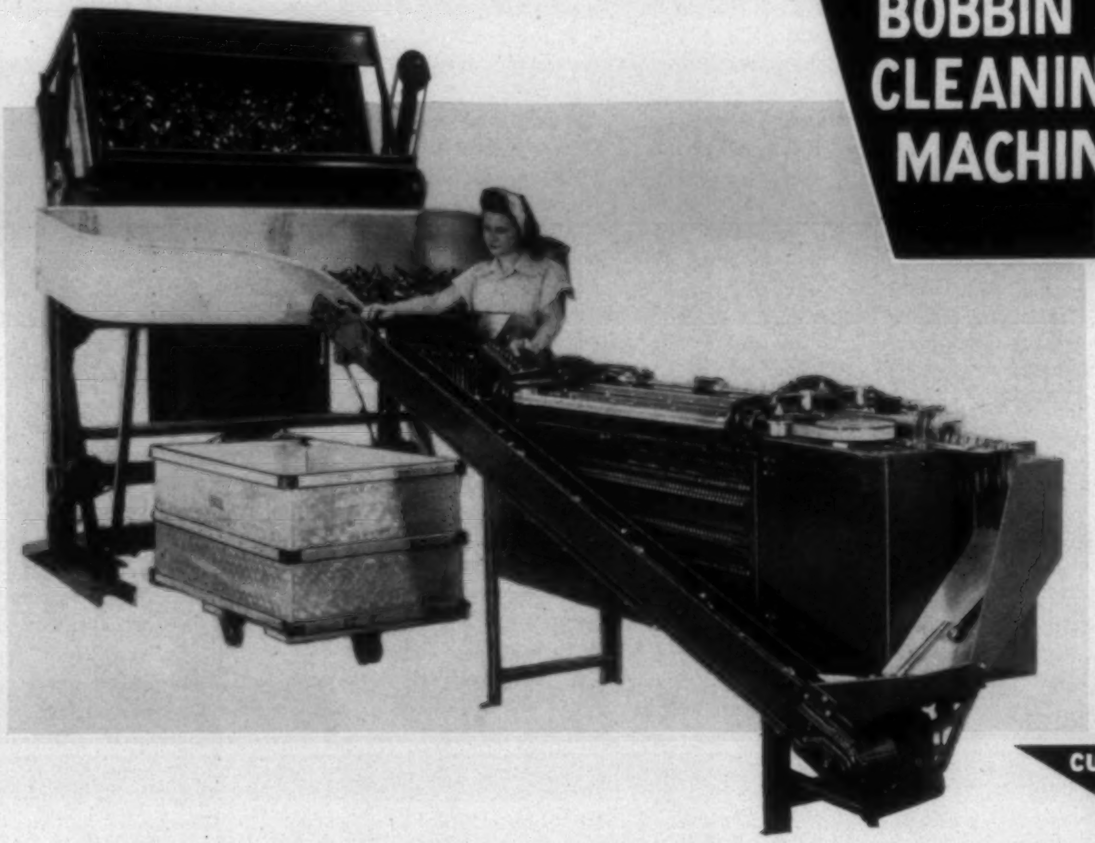
If all of the operations for planting have been carried on very carefully, and if the farmer has been fortunate in avoiding rains or cold weather, the cottonseed will sprout and push its tender first two cotyledon leaves out of the ground from five days to two weeks after planting, depending on the temperature of the air.

On practically all of the farms in the valley, weeds and grasses will grow just as fast as the cotton plants. These weeds and grasses cannot be permitted to grow in the same fields as they would soon outgrow the cotton plants; hence, it is necessary to cultivate immediately after the cotton has

The latest ginning methods are available to California farmers for their long staple cotton. Pictured above is a five-stand gin.

STRAIGHT DOWN THE LINE

THE NEW TYPE L BOBBIN CLEANING MACHINE IS



CUTTING COST

CUTTING COST

CUTTING COST

In mills of all sizes, with all kinds of quill cleaning problems, the New Type L has proved its economic value in higher production and lower costs.

Users are highly pleased with its total production, speed 4000 to 6600 quills per hour . . . with its ability to handle a wide variety of quill designs and sizes and to accommodate a wide range of yarns including continuous filament, wool and worsted, and many counts of spun rayon and cotton.

Waste is removed by jets of air and brushes. Neither quills nor quill finish can possibly be damaged, greatly reducing quill replacement costs.

Terrell engineers will welcome an opportunity to discuss your cleaning and handling problems. Their long and varied experience makes them experts in analyzing the job and then showing you exactly "how much" you can cut your present costs with Terrell's modern bobbin cleaning and handling equipment.

The TERRELL COMPANY, *Inc.*

CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

come up. This cultivation is done with cultivating equipment mounted on a tractor. It is a matter of pulling small pointed "shovels" varying in width from four to eight inches and in length from six to 12 inches, between the rows. These shovels are pulled through the ground from one to three inches below the surface and as close as possible to the cotton plants without harming them, to destroy the grasses and weeds that are growing. The practice of cultivation will continue from approximately ten days after the cotton has come up until the latter part of July. The number of times the farmer will cultivate will vary from two to perhaps six times, depending on how heavily infested his field is with weeds and grasses.

After the cotton has grown to a height of some six inches, it is necessary to "thin" and "chop" the cotton rows. The farmer planted on the average of some 30 pounds of cottonseed per acre; actually only three pounds of cottonseed per acre would have given him an ample number of cotton plants per acre to achieve a maximum production, but he has planted much heavier than is necessary to overcome the hazards that are inherent at planting time. A larger number of seeds sprouting at the same time will more easily push through crusted soil caused by unwanted rains. In addition to that hazard there are a number of insects that will feed on the tender, young plants and destroy them, and some of the seed may not germinate; hence, with this heavy rate of planting he has met those problems. After the plant has reached the heartier stage of six inches he will eliminate approximately nine-tenths of the plants that have come by "hoeing" them out. Generally this thinning is done by the migrant type laborers who are engaged to hoe out the unwanted plants. The plants that are left are spaced from ten to 14 inches apart and usually the farmer prefers to have but one single plant at the desired distance. It has been determined that if he were to leave more than one plant at the desired distance it will make no difference in his production. The man who does this hoeing or "cotton chopping" is engaged in most parts two or three times between the first thinning operation and the first of August to chop out the weeds between the cotton plants that the cultivator may not be able to reach.

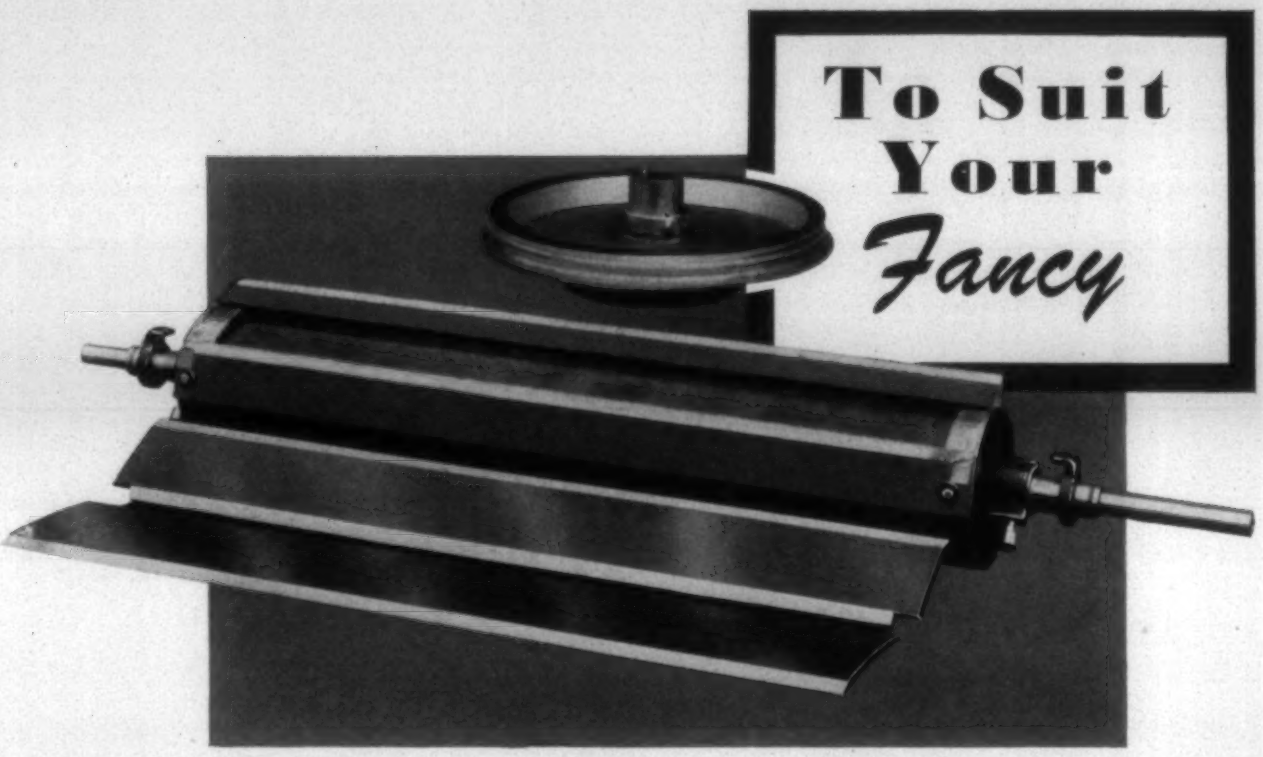
Irrigation is the important factor in California cotton production, for cotton cannot be grown in California without it. The cotton plant to prosper well must have a warm or hot climate with a plentiful supply of moisture. In the San Joaquin Valley there is a uniformly hot climate, but seldom does the section have any rains during the Summer months and at no time an amount sufficient to meet the needs of the cotton farmers; hence, it is necessary to supply the needed moisture through irrigation. The amount of moisture necessary to grow a cotton crop will vary from 2½ to 4½ acre feet of water. An acre foot of water is equivalent to one acre of land covered with one foot of water, so it is apparent that a cotton plant in this valley has need of a large amount of moisture.

Generally speaking, pre-irrigation, or that irrigation made before planting, requires one acre foot of water. The remainder of the moisture supplied the cotton plant will be distributed through the Summer months beginning, in some instances, the first of May for the first irrigation and, in other instances as late as the early part of July for the first irrigation, depending on the texture of the soil and its water retaining characteristics. The farmer will generally prepare the cotton field for irrigation by furrowing the centers between the cotton rows which will permit the water to flow between these rows, or he may leave the soil in a flat condition and rebuild his borders or "checks" spacing them at the same distance that he may have had them in his pre-irrigation, that is, some 35 to 60 feet apart. These borders are to retain the flow of water in a designated channel through a cotton field.

In those areas where the soil demands the larger quantities of water, the farmer will continue to irrigate as late as Sept. 15. In those areas where a lesser amount of water is required, he may be through irrigation as early as Aug. 10. The average terminal date for the irrigation of cotton in the San Joaquin Valley is about Sept. 1. The date of planting generally makes little difference as to the final date of irrigation. This is due to the fact that after Sept. 15 the days and nights are very much cooler and consequently there is less evaporation of moisture from the ground.

Usually the cotton plant will begin "squaring" or "bud-

A portion of the 960,000 bales of cotton produced in California in 1948 await transportation.



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After many weeks of research and testing, GOSSETT is now ready to accept and fill your special orders for the Card Fancy ..... machined to your specifications.

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GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA

ding" approximately six weeks after it has come up. Two to three weeks after a square has formed, the bloom will begin to appear. The first few hours after the bud has opened the bloom will be pink. Then it will turn white. Squaring and blooming will continue until the first frost in the Fall. The bloom lasts but a very short while, in most instances, approximately one day, and as the bloom falls to the ground, there is exposed a small cotton boll on the plant. From the first date of blooming it takes approximately 60 days to mature a cotton boll. Usually those blooms that are formed up to the 15th of September will be harvested.

The number of bolls that a plant will develop will vary with the fertility of the soil and with the amount of insect damage. Considerable use of fertilizer is made by most cotton farmers to increase the production of their crops. The most pronounced plant food deficiency in this valley is nitrogen; hence a good farmer will rotate his cotton crop with other crops such as alfalfa to increase the soil fertility and will make extensive use of nitrogen fertilizers. Unlike most of the Southern states, there has not as yet developed an extensive phosphate deficiency; hence, that fertilizer is not commonly used. There is an ample supply of the minor plant food elements in the valley's soils.

Generally speaking, the production of a cotton crop will depend on proper irrigation practices, proper fertilization, adequate soil fertility, and insect control.

The cotton harvest in the San Joaquin Valley will start in the average year between Sept. 20 and Oct. 1. The fruiting period extends from late Spring into the Fall months, but by the end of September a sufficient amount of early fruit has matured and opened to make it profitable to begin harvesting and by the end of October some 75 per cent of the total crop is ready to harvest. The harvest operation requires a large number of migrant type farm workers. The average cotton picker will harvest approximately ten bales during the cotton harvest season. Some cotton pickers are able to pick considerably more cotton than others but the average picked per day per picker is some 300 pounds. An exceptionally good cotton picker can pick as much as 700 pounds per day.

Considerable progress has been made in the development of the mechanical cotton harvester. Several companies are working on the development of a one-row mechanical picker. The one type of machine that is being used will replace approximately 30 cotton pickers and needs only one man to operate it. The San Joaquin Valley is making rapid strides in its efforts to replace the migrant cotton picker with the mechanical harvester.

The above information is a sample of the way the farmers of San Joaquin Valley are instructed to work their cotton crop. They have schooling in planting, growing and harvesting, besides instruction in the proper use of cotton machinery to enable them to get the best possible results in their farming efforts.

Undoubtedly the most favorable aid given the farmer is the extended credit they receive from various cottonseed producers. Because of the proven possibilities of success, credit is extended the farmers 100 per cent in advance on the price of a bale of cotton per acre to buy a tractor, drill a well and pay for his planting and harvesting costs. The seed averages 900 pounds per bale and will greatly add to his return of $150 per bale. California cottonseed processors are willing to advance the growing money against a cotton mortgage, because with irrigated Acala they are sure of their colateral at harvest time. Therefore, approximately 74 per cent of the state's cotton is grown by landowners and the rest is operated on a lease basis. The greater portion of the valley's 10,275 cotton farms are small, averaging 80 acres, and sharecropping is virtually unknown.

Each farmer has his own irrigation wells which vary in depth from 150 feet to 225 feet on the eastern side of the valley to 2,000 feet on the western side. These wells are equipped with modern electric turbines varying in horsepower from 100 to 200 h.p., according to the depth of the well and the number of gallons per minute it will flow. (A well 500 feet deep flowing 1,000 gallons per minute can adequately take care of approximately 160 acres during the growing season.)

The Western farmer is readily assured at a nominal cost he will have the necessary amount of controlled irrigation guaranteeing him a cotton crop, in comparison with cotton production in the South where the farmer depends on rain for the proper amount of water and there is always the threat of too little or too much.

San Joaquin Valley farmers take advantage of the area's natural fertility and rotate cotton in three or four-year cycles which usually include flax, grain, alfalfa, potatoes, corn, sugar beets, melons and vegetable crops. It is through this modern method of rotation that the rich soil of the valley has not lost any of its productive qualities and one of the reasons why cotton production has continually increased to the extent that today the average yield is 2.6 times greater than those of any other area in the nation.

In addition to its fertility, and other natural advantages, the valley is the victor over the South's long battled enemy, the boll weevil. It is impossible for them to survive the constant heat and arid conditions that prevail in that area.

Thirty years ago when a 1,000,000-bale production was predicted for California everyone laughed. Now, an eventual production of 2,000,000 bales annually is almost a certainty, barring government intervention, and the prediction that this newcomer in the cotton field will produce not only the finest cotton in the nation, but at the lowest price to the grower, is seriously considered.

Burlington Mills Expands Its Laboratory

BURLINGTON MILLS CORP. last month put into full utilization its greatly expanded research and testing laboratory at Greensboro, N. C., for maintaining quality control over the products of the nation's largest manufacturer of synthetic textile products. The expanded laboratory, providing four times the former floor space, costing $250,000, and housing 130 researchers and their labors, will regularly examine one per cent of the products of the company's 76 plants as a constant check on the quality of all Bur-Mil woven and knitted goods. The company's yarn and

See all that you get in... C&K C-LOOMS

Looms equipped with dobbies, head motions or cams... and with C&K Jacquards, whatever your needs require

3-way convertibility . . . with tricolor feature

52 widths, from 33" to 120" between swords

4 types of harness motions

4 types of let-offs

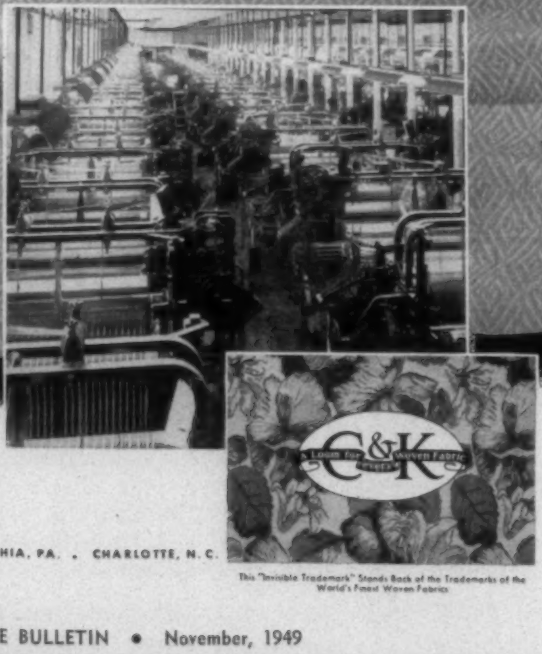
4 types of take-ups

3 types of feeler mechanisms

8 different shuttle sizes, for 7⅜" to 10⅛" bobbins . . . with wound diameter up to 1⅝"

Unmatched range of fabrics and specialties . . . cotton, spun rayon and blends . . . for handkerchiefs, dress goods, suitings, shirtings, marquisettes, terrys, hucks, upholsteries, blankets, draperies, just to mention a few.

The endless versatility of C&K C-Looms . . . equipped with dobbies, head motions, cams and jacquards . . . is the most powerful *mobile defense* any mill can have against the quick-shifting trends of today's nervous markets. See *exactly* what modern C-Looms can do to weave new profits in *your* weave rooms. Write.



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fabric development work and research will cost $1,000,000 annually. The testing laboratory—the largest of any textile producer in the country—is maintained at an additional expense of $325,000 annually.

The Burlington Mills quality control program, centered in the enlarged Bur-Mil lab, began in the early 1930s with a one-man rechecking department and a small laboratory. The rechecking equipment consisted of one examining frame at the town of Burlington. The first lab, housed on the second floor of a yarn dyeing plant at Burlington, employed four people and was first set up to test yarns for yardage and to investigate complaints on cloth. Shortly thereafter the lab went into testing, development and even manufacturing of warp sizes.

Since those days in the 1930s, the growth and experience of the lab and its rechecking activities have kept step with the growth and expansion of Burlington Mills. As the need for quality control increased, the work and responsibilities for the lab and rechecking grew to meet this need. In 1936 these youthful additions to the company were moved to a new and improved location at the Greensboro weaving plant. From 1937 to 1940 there was a period of continued growth and new responsibilities for the Bur-Mil lab and rechecking. Additional personnel joined the ranks as the volume of company business grew. The company was buying more mills and this meant more rechecking and testing on the part of the laboratory.

Rechecking systems were improved and the rechecking department was instrumental in setting up grading standards and instituting the Bur-Mil plan for quality control. The lab worked closely with rechecking during this period with technical services necessary to get the plan working smoothly. By this time a full-time chemist was employed at the lab. The war years played an important role in the development of the Bur-Mil lab and rechecking. Government contracts increased the work and expanded the total number of employees from 12 for the two units to 40 employees for the lab and 15 to 20 for rechecking.

Representing the textile trade press and certain New York dailies, this group of men were recent guests of Burlington Mills, Greensboro, N. C. The party toured several Burlington manufacturing installations as well as Burlington Mills Laboratory. Left to right, are David Clark, publisher of TEXTILE BULLETIN; Gene Boyo, *Daily News Record*; Sheldon Wesson, *Women's Wear Daily*; Harry Jefferis, *Daily News Record*; George Smith, Burlington Laboratory; John Morahan, *New York Herald Tribune*; Paul Menneg, Burlington Mills of New York; James McNulty, *Journal of Commerce*; John Williams, *Wall Street Journal*; and Herbert Koshetz, *New York Times*.

Due to the tremendous amount of testing and rechecking required by the government, a full-time, three-shift work schedule was established. Development of fabrics for war service required much testing for serviceability and gave Bur-Mil a great deal of valuable experience and know-how which has been used in testing of civilian goods for serviceability since the war. To meet the rush of war-time work and make room for new equipment, the Bur-Mil lab was moved from the weaving plant to a building on nearby Arlington Street—its present site.

In 1944 Burlington Mills began its development of Bur-Mil suitings and the Bur-Mil lab provided diligent and exhaustive research on blends, finishes, and serviceability of fabrics which helped establish Bur-Mil suitings in the garment world. As government testing dropped out in 1945, a new system of testing fabrics sold in the gray under the Bur-Mil plan was begun and the laboratory established specifications and standards for all Bur-Mil fabrics.

The close of the wartime contracts did not slow down the expansion of quality control activities, as Burlington Mills swung into post-war operations to meet the great demand for new fabric development. The company continued to grow and the lab and rechecking expanded in proportion to the volume of business the company was doing. In 1947 plans were made for a major addition to the Bur-Mil lab building, increasing the working space by about four times its former size. This expansion permitted quality control activities to reach new company units as the Cramerton, tricot, ribbon and finishing.

With the widening of finishing activities, the Bur-Mil lab had to provide more technical and quality control methods for this new division. The lab co-ordinated quality control work at the individual plants, helped with the calibration of testing equipment and the establishment of testing procedures and standards. Rechecking put in a separate section on finished goods to meet the need for better quality checks on finished fabrics. New quality standards were set and other procedures established. Two quality men were stationed in each finishing plant, assisted by traveling lab representatives.

The wear-test section is one of the best-known activities of the Bur-Mil lab, and recently received nation-wide attention in newspaper and magazines as a testing procedure using 400 human "guinea pigs" in 18 states to test Bur-Mil textile products. Unlike most laboratory testing, wear-test depends upon human beings, rather than machines for testing textile products. As wear-test views the question, it is people who buy the clothes and not machines.

Other services provided by the lab include a technical service which is organized to grapple immediately with any quality control problems at the plants. To meet any such emergency in the plants, this separate section has its own staff and laboratory which is available for 24-hour service. The lab also has added staple yarn control in spun yarns and recently provided a quality liaison between the spinning and spun weaving divisions. One of the most recent additions at the lab has been a statistical service on all phases of quality. This section is responsible for all quality analyses, discovers what sampling should be done for a new material and establishes the sampling plan for this material. This activity provides the lab with the accuracy of control which is necessary to produce fabrics worthy of the Bur-Mil trade-

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Shrewd old "hoss traders" will tell you "Never buy a horse without looking at his mouth . . . yes sir, open it up and take a good look if you want to know his worth."

The same applies to paints. Many a smart dollar has been saved on a painting job by using a little horse sense. You do this by comparing a can of "Barreled Sunlight" with a can of any other paint you choose. Naturally, you pay no attention to the cans or the price tags on them. What pays off is what's in those cans. You have to *open* them . . . thin the contents according to directions . . . and then test on a wall where you can actually see the difference.

Compare the two . . . for yardage, solid coverage per coat and appearance after drying. Yes, *and because labor represents eighty per cent of the cost of painting,* see which paint goes on *faster.* With a fair, true test like this, it doesn't take much mathematics to figure that "Barreled Sunlight" will give you a better looking, longer lasting paint job *for less money* than any other paint you want to name. Talk it over with our representative. He'll call at your convenience. Write.

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Barreled Sunlight
Paints

In whitest white or clean, clear, pleasing colors, there's a Barreled Sunlight Paint for every job

IT ALWAYS COSTS MORE NOT TO PAINT!

mark. The statistical service also charts quality results for all mills on a day-to-day basis, listing the quality results by manufacturing divisions, by causes of seconds, by mills, and by total styles within individual mills.

Burlington Mills is planning to spend approximately $40,000,000 during the next three fiscal years for modernization and expansion of its existing plants and equipment, according to President J. C. Cowan, Jr. Mr. Cowan has revealed that these capital expenditures, which will come from previous financing and earnings, will be used primarily to expand and modernize present plants and equipment, rather than to construct new plants at new sites. He reported that probably the first use of these expenditures would be the expansion of the Ossipee, N. C., weaving plant, where ground will be broken next week for an addition to house more looms.

Air conditioning and refrigeration necessary for more efficient running of synthetic fibers will rank high on the list of plant improvements. Other expansion work will include building additions, better lighting, ventilation—all factors important to better efficiency, quality and working conditions.

The full extent of this capital expenditures program will depend upon business conditions, Mr. Cowan pointed out, and a drop in earnings could cause some curtailment in the program. The expenditure of $40,000,000 planned for the next three years compares with a total of $53,000,000 spent for capital expenditures during the past four fiscal years.

Mr. Cowan said that Burlington Mills generally was optimistic about the future in textiles. He pointed out that earnings had decreased considerably, but that Burlington Mills expected to have a reasonably good year when all the final results of the past fiscal years were compiled. Questioned about the recent sale of the Bur-Mil plant in Cuba, the textile executive stated that the sale did not indicate any general withdrawal from foreign manufacturing for Burlington Mills, but that the company was less inclined to expand in foreign fields. There were no immediate plans to sell any of the other plants, he said. On the question of wages, the Burlington president reiterated his statement of some months ago when he gave his support to holding the line against wage cuts. He anticipated no change in the wage situation and said Burlington would continue to make every effort to maintain the present wage scales.

Williams Heads N. C. Cotton Manufacturers

THE cotton manufacturing industry must support large-scale research on an industry-wide, co-operative basis to improve methods, machinery, and the quality of fabrics as a means of combating cotton's competitors, according to Karl Bishopric, president of Spray Cotton Mills. In his address as retiring president of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association, Inc., Mr. Bishopric also told the group that he hoped action would be taken so that all mills could join in providing necessary funds to conduct a satisfactory program of research.

The association, which held its 43rd annual meeting at the Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst, N. C., Oct. 13 and 14, elected Frank C. Williams of Roanoke Mills Co., Rosemary Mfg. Co., and Patterson Mills Co., Roanoke Rapids, to serve as president. Mr. Williams served last year as first vice-president of the group. Julian Robertson of North Carolina Finishing Co. at Salisbury and Erlanger Mills at Lexington, was named first vice-president. He had served as second vice-president, a position now held by Carl R. Harris, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Durham. Secretary-treasurer of the group is Hunter Marshall of Charlotte.

The North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association, which convened recently at Pinehurst, elected, left to right, Frank C. Williams, Roanoke Mills Co., Roanoke Rapids, president; Julian Robertson, North Carolina Finishing Co., Salisbury, first vice-president; Carl R. Harris, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Durham, second vice-president; Hunter Marshall, Charlotte, renamed secretary-treasurer; and Karl Bishopric, Spray Cotton Mills, retiring president.

The following were named to serve as directors for three-year terms: Harold Mercer, Firestone Textiles, Inc., Gastonia; C. V. Garth, Hickory Spinners, Inc., Hickory; H. K. Hallett, Kendall Mills, Charlotte; D. A. Long, Amazon Cotton Mills, Thomasville; W. H. Suttenfield, American Yarn & Processing Co., Mount Holly; and J. A. Cooper, Henderson Cotton Mills and Harriet Cotton Mills, Henderson. A vacancy on the board created by the resignation of W. S. Coulter, Burlington Mills Corp., Greensboro, will be filled by C. C. Dawson, Cramerton Division of Burlington Mills Corp. Retiring directors are: Hyman L. Battle, Rocky Mount Mills, Rocky Mount; S. M. Butler, Glenn Mills, Inc., Lincolnton; and W. L. Morris, Clinchfield Mfg. Co., Marion.

Mr. Bishopric said that there is no justification for the viewpoint that research for cotton is hopeless because numerous improvements in cotton fabrics and new uses for cotton have been brought about recently by research. We have talked about research for years but we have never undertaken it on an industry-wide basis which is necessary, he said. "Some of our large units have already done much in their own laboratories," he continued, "but the field is so broad and the need is so great that no single corporation can spare the funds needed to carry on this work on the large and comprehensive scale which is necessary." He further stated that small and moderately-sized units primarily compose the

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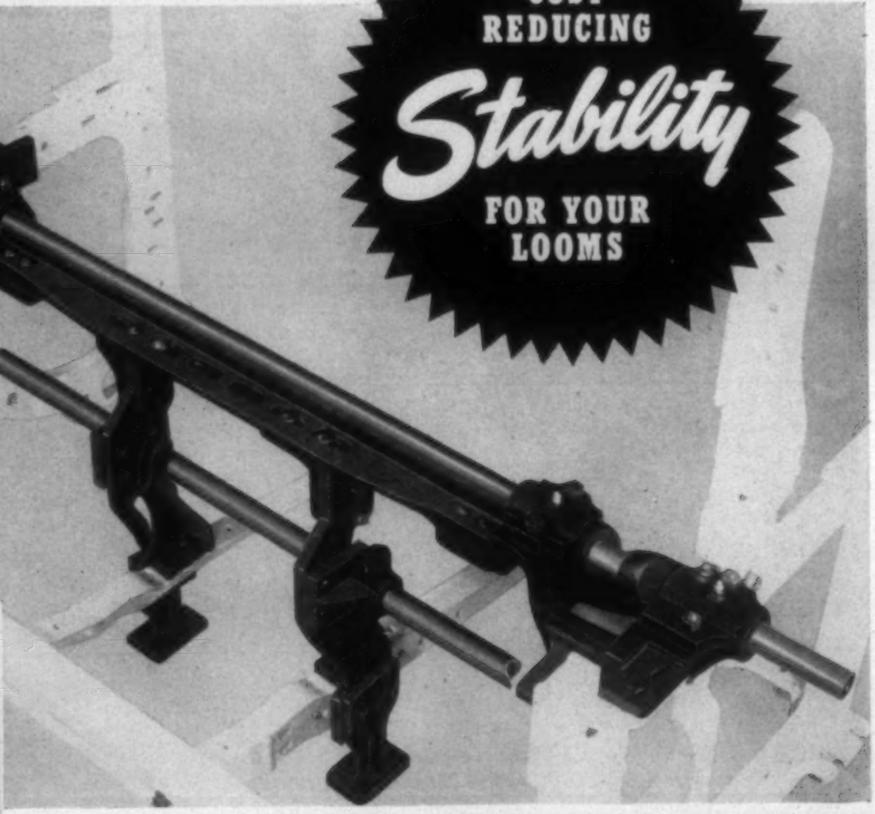

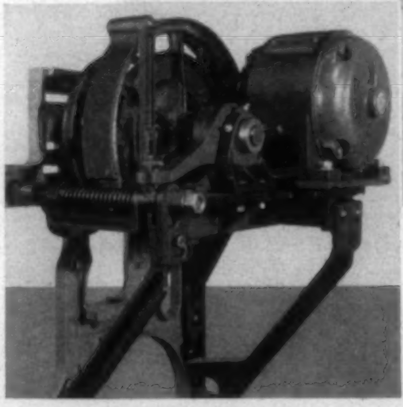

The Bahan Top Girt gives a new conception of what can be accomplished with "E" Model looms.

MODEL "C" MOTOR DRIVE

A new unit which greatly reduces friction losses, the Model "C" motor drive is designed for installation directly on the loom side. Using two ball thrust bearings, a tapered bushing for simpler installation, and grease-lubricated bearings, this unit gives you a rigid and efficient drive. Furnished complete with crank shaft gear and new hand wheel or brake wheel. Ideal for use with new NEMA frame motor. Each unit is assembled, tested, and shipped complete with all bolts, nuts, and washers.

Can be furnished with 10-Pitch or 8-Pitch gears.

Bahan Top Girts give Model "E" looms far greater rigidity and reduced vibration so necessary to today's requirements of higher loom speeds, better quality cloth production, and lower maintenance cost.

Bahan Top Girts consist of two END SECTIONS, each containing bronze, grease-lubricated bearings for inside and outside of crank throw. Rigid, one-piece CENTER SECTION features machined flat surface with rectangular key and keyway for correct alignment of all bearings; and UPRIGHT SUPPORTS from floor to center section. The two cam shaft bearings are grease lubricated. Each Bahan Top Girt is factory aligned with new crank shaft before shipment.

ADVANTAGES OF BAHAN TOP GIRTS

- Greater production from present looms
- Smooth, high-speed loom operation
- Constant, positive bearing alignment
- Simplicity of installation
- Non-interference with stop motions

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GREENVILLE, S.C.

DESIGNERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF RELIABLE TEXTILE MACHINERY FOR OVER 30 YEARS

In scheduling the annual banquet for the evening of Oct. 14, the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association unknowingly provided an enjoyable climax to the 40th wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey W. Moore, center; at left, William H. Ruffin and W. H. Suttenfield tied for low net in the golf tournament, necessitating the toss of a coin to decide the winner. Mr. Ruffin won the toss and will have his name engraved on the silver bowl donated by Corn Products Sales Co. At right are John Coxe and Ed Reid of Sonoco Products Co. Mr. Coxe is Sonoco's sales engineer covering central and western North Carolina, and Mr. Reid is manager of Sonoco's sales research department.

The head table at the banquet of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association, at top, and a cross-section of banqueters snapped in groups below.

textile industry and none of these can afford large sums to carry on research work with any hope of material accomplishment.

Mr. Bishopric noted that in the late 1920s and early 1930s the industry sought to balance supply and demand by scrapping many looms and spindles but the desired result was not accomplished. Much of this machinery found its way into foreign countries and it was used in the establishment of mills which, with cheap labor, were able to undersell us not only abroad but also at home despite our protective tariff. The speaker further stated that even though there was a reduction in spindles in this country from a high of 37,000,000 in 1925 to a low of 23,000,000 in 1948, we are able to produce vastly more goods today than in 1925 due to improved machinery, increased efficiency, and working additional shifts. The devaluation of many foreign currencies is very likely to cause an oversupply of cotton goods and the industry faces a hard fight to retain our foreign markets according to Mr. Bishopric.

In his address to the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association, Ward Delaney, then president of the Institute of Textile Technology, Charlottesville, Va., said that the industry should recognize the need for a co-operatively owned graduate educational institution and research center in addition to the state-operated textile colleges to which the industry also contributes to a large degree; and the vocational training at mill level. Worthwhile research must be supported on a longer than year-to-year basis, he said, because continuity of research and employment must be assured to attract capable people. He noted that only through technical superiority can the American textile industry keep abreast of its world competition.

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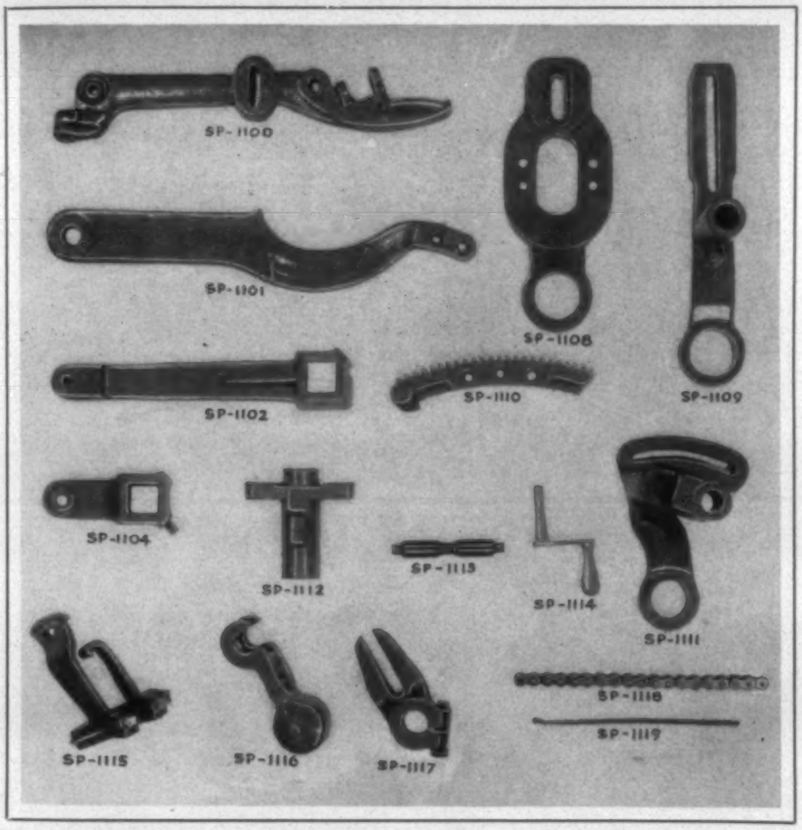

Illustration shows most commonly needed repair parts

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Carded Yarn Association Elects Smith

NEW chairman of the Carded Yarn Association is J. Craig Smith of Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala., who was elected at the group's annual meeting held Oct. 27 and 28 at the Sheraton Bon-Air Hotel, Augusta, Ga. The retiring chairman, E. N. Brower, Rockfish-Mebane Yarn Mills, Inc., Hope Mills, N. C., was elected vice-chairman. E Owen Fitzsimons was re-elected president and treasurer. New directors who were elected to serve for a three-year period are Hyman L. Battle, Rocky Mount (N. C.) Mills and R. C. McCall, Pinnacle Mills, Easley, S. C. Retiring directors are J. A. Farmer, Textron Southern, Inc., Anderson, S. C., and R. L. Harris, Roxboro (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

Guests attending the two-day event included Frank Slack, president of the Cotton Yarn Distributors Association, Philadelphia; H. E. Rietz, secretary-treasurer of the Southern Combed Yarn Spinners Association; and the following officers of the newly-formed American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Ellison S. McKissick, president; Robert C. Jackson, executive vice-president; and F. Sadler Love, secretary-treasurer.

N. E. BROWER
Vice-Chairman

J. CRAIG SMITH
Chairman

E. OWEN FITZSIMONS
President-Treasurer

In an address to the association, Mr. Brower stressed the need of closer relationships between the carded yarn mills and the yarn distributor. There is a lack of realization of the significance of the position of the sales yarn industry which is the largest consumer of cotton, according to the retiring chairman. The carded yarn business is one of the best barometers in the textile industry and, he added, our customers include nearly every industry. We are among the first to feel a slack in the automobile business and, he continued, this holds true in many other lines, such as telephones, shoes, toys, many electrical appliances, motors, etc.

"I don't think the public realizes what an important part we play in so many industries that seem entirely apart from textiles." He further stated that he still marveled at the tremendous job done by the industry in the war years; how it expanded to meet the great needs, and did so with relatively little dislocation. Mr. Brower emphasized the importance of plant modernization and research in the industry. He observed that much progress had been made in both these fields and it must be continued in order to give the customers the lowest prices possible.

T. M. Forbes, executive vice-president of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia, speaking on "Human Relations," told the group that employees must be sold on the company and proud of it before you can expect others to think much of it. He urged that the workers be informed if there is to be an important change in policy or product so that they will be able to give the answers when people ask them questions. "The unions are competing with you today for the confidence and happiness of your employees. They are your competitor for your employees like the mill across the street is a competitor for your customers." He further stated that workers want good equipment and good management; they like to work in a friendly atmosphere; and they want a boss they can admire and respect. They like to be commended if they are doing a good job and he wants a sense of satisfaction in this job, he said. In conclusion, Mr. Forbes said "The increased importance of personnel departments in cotton mills in recent years is an indication of alert thinking in the direction of the best human relations."

The low net prize in the first golf tournament conducted by the Carded Yarn Association was won by Leonard Moretz, Carolina Mills, Inc., Maiden, N. C. He was awarded a silver tray and gained a leg on the permanent trophy to be presented by Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C., to the golfer who wins the tourney three times. Mr. Moretz posted a score of 98-25-73. F. Robbins Lowe, Saco-Lowell Shops, Charlotte, N. C., took low net in the non-members division with a score of 87-13-74.

The convention was closed with a banquet session at which time an engraved silver tray was presented to the retiring chairman, Mr. Brower. The inscription read: "To Ed Brower, chairman of the board 1945-1949, from the Carded Yarn Association, in grateful appreciation of his unselfish service and inspiring leadership." The presentation was made by J. Boyce Choate, Piedmont Mop Co., Charlotte, N. C., who recalled that Mr. Brower was elected president of the old Carded Yarn Group in 1940, and in 1945 filled out the unexpired term as head of the association. Upon the organization of the Carded Yarn Association in early 1946, he was made chairman of the board, a post held until his retirement at this meeting. Mr. Brower expressed his appreciation by saying "I will always cherish the fine friendship and loyal support of the association's members."

Historical Picture Booklet Now Available

The History of Cotton Textiles, a series of 23 educational sketches on the industry which were prepared by the Textile Information Service, has been compiled in booklet form to serve as a handy and informative mailing piece. Designed originally for publication in newspapers in cartoon strip panel format, the series attracted wide attention. Many requests from newspaper readers and members of the industry for the series in brochure form dictated a need for the booklet.

The Textile Information Service and the National Cotton Council of America collaborated in preparing the booklet and will make joint distribution to schools, libraries, etc., and to members of the cotton and cotton textile industries. Quantity requests will be filled without cost by Textile Information Service, 551 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.

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Opening, Picking, Carding & Spinning

Three Groups Of Southern Mill Executives Discuss Yarn Preparation Techniques

THREE groups of Southern mill managers, superintendents and overseers concerned themselves during recent weeks with discussions of yarn preparation techniques, and abstracted reports of their findings and conclusions are published in following columns.

Northern North Carolina-Virginia S.T.A.

At Lexington, N. C., Oct. 1 carders and spinners gathered in separate rooms under sponsorship of the Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division of the Southern Textile Association. Ralph Going, superintendent of the Fieldcrest Mills sheeting plant at Draper, N. C., led the discussion of carding, and Irvin L. Payne, superintendent of the Dan River Mills Plants Nos. 1 and 2, Danville, Va., directed the exchange of spinning information.

The mills taking part in the carding discussion reported having approximately eight per cent reworkable waste and it was disposed of in several different ways. Mill B sends it back to the opening room and through all cleaning processes while Mill C puts all spinning and roving waste through the waste machine first.

Mill A reports that the card room is cleaned every two weeks by blowing down with air. All machinery is stopped and then the lint is picked off, laps run out, and the room is mopped. Mill D mops down every day and the air system is employed once each week. Mill E uses the American Monorail system and they wipe off the top of the lights every day. The fan is turned to the side during lunch time to blow the walls. The humidity run in the card rooms of the reporting mills was generally from 50 to 55 per cent.

Several of the mills had trouble with Texas cotton last year but they report good results this year. Mill C found that the oils used at the gins were causing gum to form and causing laps on the front rolls, however the gins are now refraining from the use of these oils. Mill D advises using as low humidity as possible on irrigated cotton to prevent lapping, while Mill F reports that it runs best after cool weather when the plant is heated with steam.

Mills A, B and C all use Kirschner beaters in front on their pickers. Mill A uses an Aldridge in back; Mill B, a two-blade beater; and Mill C, a two-blade beater in the middle and a three-blade beater in the back. All agree that the best setting for the Kirschner beater is one-fourth of an inch. Mill D reports that blade beaters break more stock than Kirschner beaters. Their tests show that the evenness is better with two Kirschner beaters than with one blade and one Kirschner. They have been using the latter system for 1½ years.

The spinning room overhead rails at Mill A are cleaned weekly by using only brushes and mops. Mill B cleans the overhead weekly with air and Mill C cleans the frames with air twice a week and the overhead is cleaned once a week

Mill C reports that quality is improved by running underclearers with Saco-Lowell long draft. This mill also cleans slip rolls with special cleaners while the frame is running. Mill A cleans them with the frame stopped and Mill B uses a mechanical roll picker.

In reply to the question, "What formula would you use to determine the amount to draft?", Mill A reported that it can draft one inch to each $\frac{1}{16}$th of an inch of cotton and Mill B is drafting 16 on 20s yarn. The solid creel method in spinning is used by Mill A on very high quality filling yarn.

Eastern Carolina S.T.A.

Representatives of two textile plants carried a major portion of the discussion on carding and spinning of rayon which was part of the program at Durham, N. C., Oct. 15 when the Eastern Carolina Division, S.T.A., met in Erwin Mills Auditorium. The discussion, led by Chairman E. C. Horner, was restricted primarily because of general lack of experience with rayon among those present.

Mill A reports processing of 100 per cent rayon on the cotton system. Colored and white rayon was found to run no differently. The plant employs as few machines as possible, and there is no blending. A bale breaker and vertical opener are hooked into a picker equipped with two beaters (two blades each) and one carding beater. After leaving the picker, stock is sent through regular cotton processes. Atmospheric conditions are not changed when rayon is in this plant's opening and pick processes.

In the spinning department, Mill A runs rayon with less relative humidity. The fiber usually processed is 1.5-denier, $1\frac{9}{16}$ths-inch untinted staple. The plant is a 45,000-spindle, 1,000-loom plant producing domestics. The cards in Mill A run 12½ pounds per hour.

Mill B employs a two-beater picker, with both beaters being Kirschners running at 700 r.p.m.; fan speeds are 1,350 r.p.m. Grid bars are removed and replaced with perforated metal sheets. Draft has been increased between the front calender rolls and draw rolls on the screen, and pressure of the calender rolls has been lightened. The split lap preventer is set at $\frac{1}{16}$th of an inch from bite of calender rolls. Mill B does not use a special feed plate on the card, nor does it employ special lickerin wire. Lickerin speed has been reduced to 300 r.p.m. Although a fancy roll is not

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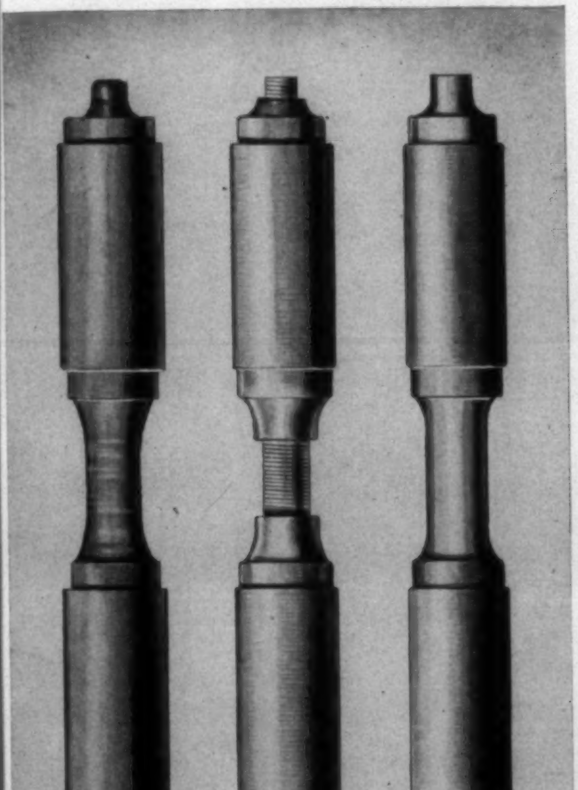

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ILLUSTRATED: LEFT: Top roll scarred and scratched, evidence of friction and drag. CENTER: Roll is prepared for the deposit of special steel. RIGHT: Roll reconditioned by Ideal "Flow-Steel" method with oil-retaining hard steel.

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used, rayon sometimes is put on cards equipped with continuous strippers. Mote knives are left in the card. Flat speed has been reduced to one inch per minute. The stripping plate is set close in order to reduce flat strips. A production of 11½ pounds per hour is acquired with the following settings (in inches): doffer to cylinder, .005; lickerin to cylinder, .007; feed plate to lickerin, .017; lickerin screen setting, .002; back screen to cylinder, .022; bottom screen to cylinder, .034; front screen to cylinder, .25. The twist multiple for roving is about 25 per cent less than cotton on 1.5-denier rayon; for three-denier rayon the twist multiple is approximately the same as for cotton. Twist multiple on spinning is 2.75 to 3.25 for maximum strength.

In running rayon, Mill B makes no changes from its cotton set-up for drawing and roving frames except to spread rolls. The rayon yarn produced in this plant goes into dress goods.

The discussion then evolved into a treatment of cotton yarn processes. The question, "Does slowing down lickerin from 420 have an effect on neps?", Mr. C stated that he had run lickerin at 300, and Mr. E said he was getting fewer neps with the slower speed; Mill F reported trying a speed of 350 and found it unsatisfactory.

A Supervisor's Ability

ABOUT 20 per cent of a man's ability to run a supervisor's job depends upon his technical ability and the remaining percentage is dependent upon the man's ability to handle human relations. This was expressed by Whitt Williams, manager of the personnel testing department at Dan River Mills, Inc., Danville, Va., in an address to the Eastern Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association at the Fall meeting held Oct. 15 at Erwin Auditorium, Durham, N. C.

Mr. Williams, speaking on "Personnel Relations in the Textile Industry," said that many production men "howl and clamor about the problem of quality." Many of these problems may be morale problems rather than quality problems, he added. Dan River Mills started classes in human relations on a voluntary basis and these classes were conducted purely on a conference plan, he added. This method showed the employees that management was interested in their well-being and brought the relationships between the two to a very high plane, he said.

"Management has goals of high quality, high production, low cost, low waste," he continued, but these goals are not reached until the people operating the machines have the same goals. The workers must be made to feel that they are part of the team, and Mr. Williams added, "we have to tell them why—why we have to increase loom assignments, why we have to change fabrics, why we have to work on Saturdays." Mr. Williams concluded by saying that one of the most valuable techniques is to have the top executives take part in the conferences; this will show the employees that management is interested in their problems.

D. F. Lanier, the well-known retired mill executive, was asked about carding quality and answered briefly: "I would get a good card grinder." He stated that grinding frequency depends on cloth quality desired, but would recommend, in general, grinding every 2,000-2,200 pounds and grinding traveler at same time as doffer. The representative from Mill B was high in praise of metallic card clothing, reporting fewer neps; new bearings were put in with clothing, and the extra weight has not shown excessive wear in a year's time. Cards are stripped twice a week. Every cotton count from 20s to 50s and every type of cotton mix has been processed with the metallic clothing.

Alabama Operating Executives

The Fall meeting of the Alabama Textile Operating Executives was held Nov. 5 in Duncan Hall of Alabama Polytechnic Institute. The meeting, attended by approximately 300 operating executives, was presided over by Robert Rearden, superintendent of the Langdale (Ala.) Mills of the West Point Mfg. Co. It was noted that several years ago a cotton mill operator would give no information to a competitor but now the operating executives meet for a mutual discussion of their problems.

Preparation of stock is much better and there is uniformity throughout the lap when using the new type fringe roll on pickers. This was the opinion of most of the participating mills. When using the lickerin type beater, much more open stock is a result. A better lap, better carding, and a better job, generally, also result from the use of this type beater.

The one-shot lubrication system on pickers is proving very satisfactory to most of the mills. Less repair and less part replacement is needed and one mill reported that its oil consumption was reduced by 50 per cent while the labor in applying was reduced by 75 per cent.

The first ball-bearing comb boxes were not very satisfactory but most of the mills are pleased with the new type boxes. Some of the mills reported that the ball-bearing boxes save on oil and maintenance, reduce vibration thus saving parts, and eliminate noise in the mill.

Lower nep count and a saving in the cost of labor are the result of using a continuous stripper, it was reported. One mill doubted that continuous strippers reduced nep count. The importance of keeping the cards sharp and set close was emphasized.

Paper bobbins are proving very satisfactory to most mills. It was reported that the bobbin manufacturers are steadily improving their product and many mill operators like this type. The life of these bobbins is estimated to be from three to four years.

Although still in the development stage, a new under frame cleaner for spinning frames does a good job, it was reported.

The anti-friction type spindle is estimated to cause 60 per cent less ends down according to one mill. It requires less power and less lubrication. It is believed that although this type spindle is superior to the gravity type, it is not as satisfactory on lighter packages.

Cecil A. McAbee, superintendent of Huntsville Mfg. Co., was the leader of the carding and spinning discussion at Auburn.

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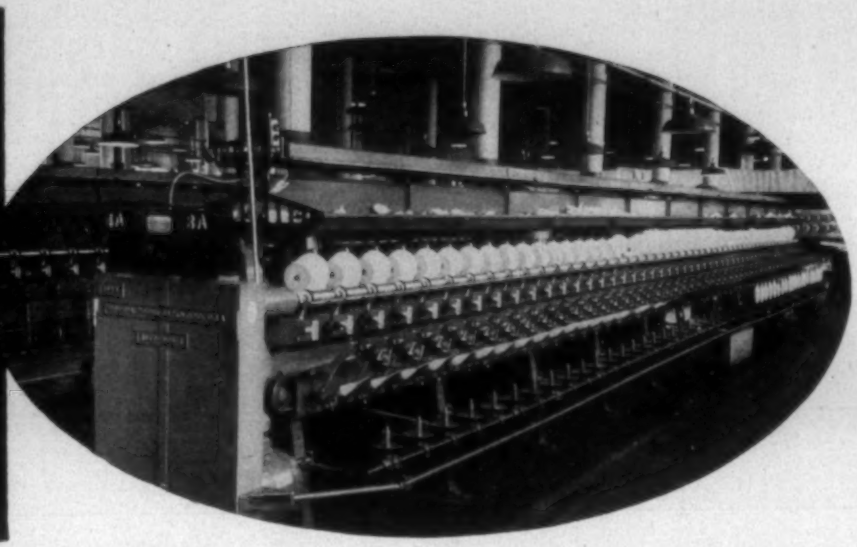

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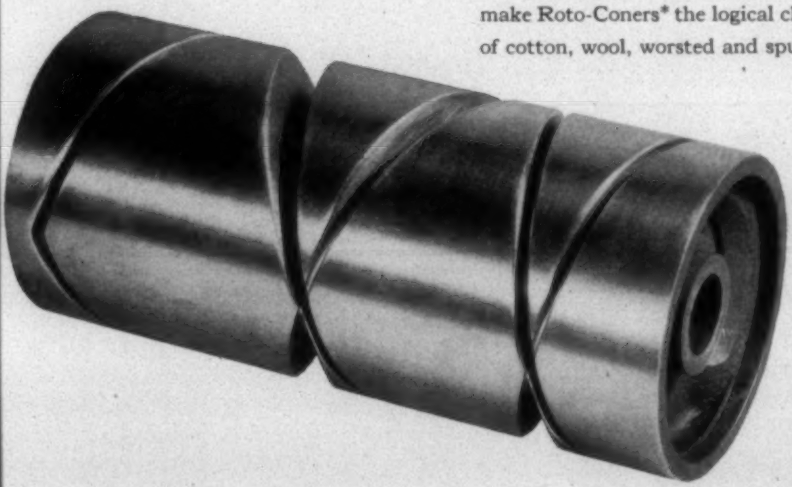

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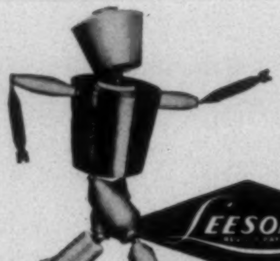

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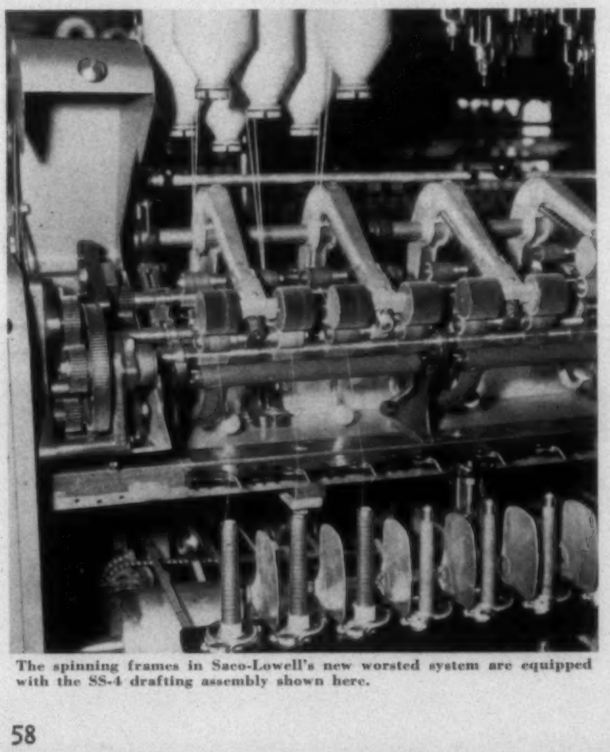
Saco-Lowell's New Worsted Spinning Process

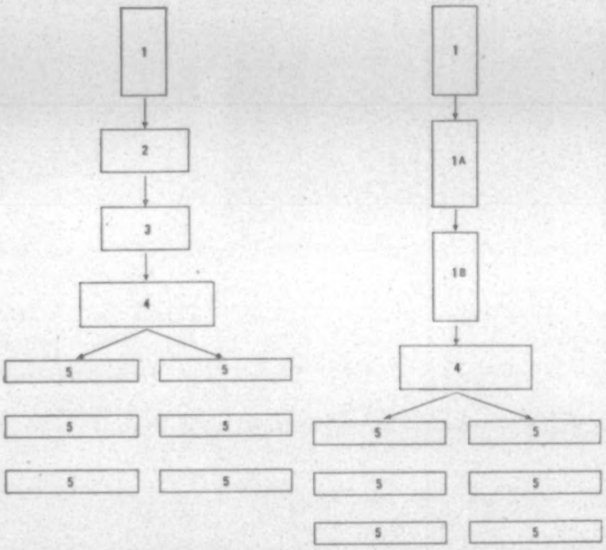
SACO-LOWELL SHOPS, after many years of research and experimentation, has developed a completely new process for the spinning of worsted yarns. This process will tend to eliminate the cumbersome and complicated pieces of equipment which are used in the conventional process and will offer a series of simple machines, easy to adjust and operate. There are several outstanding features claimed for Saco-Lowell's worsted system: use of the lap winder is eliminated; long fibers may be handled more effectively because of a newly designed stop motion; better results are obtained by using anti-friction bearings; sliver irregularities are reduced with the use of a positive delivery; the positions of the rolls and aprons are fixed, thus eliminating changes; and the construction of the rolls and aprons affords greater control over the fibers.

The Saco-Lowell worsted system works with a system of ballers and creels using wool top prepared by conventional methods. The balling head is attached to the pin drafter and instead of coiling the combed top into a can, the head forms a firm package wound under constant tension on a core. This, of course, eliminates use of the conventional cans. The drawing frame is equipped with a creel feed for the new type package coming from the pin drafter. There is also a balling head at the delivery end for the packaging of the sliver there. The roving frame, in turn, also has a creel for the balls which have been formed at the drawing frame.

There is no necessity for the lap winder when this pin drafter with the balling attachment is used. The package which is delivered by this pin drafter affords a convenient method of handling the heavy sliver which is found in worsted spinning. It might be possible to eliminate the entire drawing process by using specially constructed pin drafters equipped with the new balling motion which will deliver ball shaped packages and also be able to receive the same type packages.


The spinning frames in Saco-Lowell's new worsted system are equipped with the SS-4 drafting assembly shown here.

The drawing frame has Shaw drafting units mounted on the Saco-Lowell controlled draft chasis. As was previously stated, it was a creel feed for the back stock and the balling head for the packaging of the sliver which is delivered at the front. The Shaw drafting is widely known as the three-over-four system of drafting. The large middle top roll, acting with the second and third bottom rolls, drafts with a great amount of control over the fibers. The top roll rests on and is driven by the third back roll with the fiber held firmly. The top roll is not in contact with the second bottom roll. There are two zones in which the drafting takes place, one being from the nip of the back rolls to the nip of the middle top and third bottom rolls. The second drafting zone extends from the nip of the middle top and third bottom rolls to the nip of the top and bottom front rolls. The separation of the middle top roll and the second bottom roll forms a funnel-shaped area and the fibers pass through this area under a gradually diminishing pressure. This causes any fibers which are not straight or parallel to the long axis to become so.

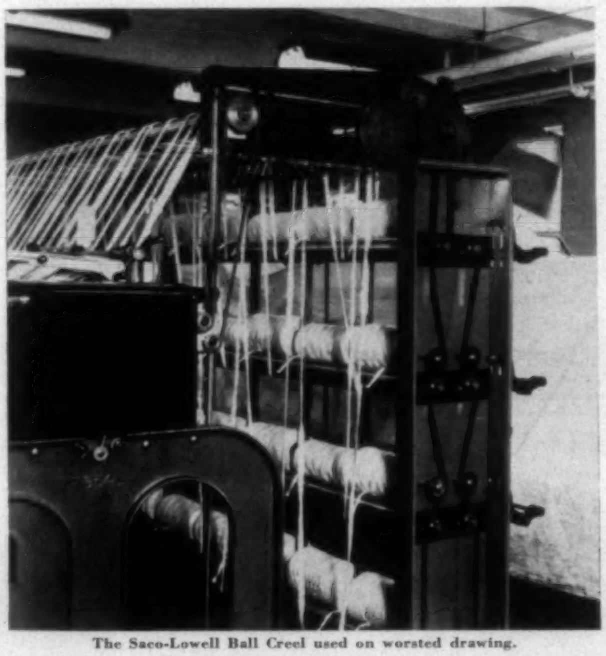


The flow plan of the Saco-Lowell worsted spinning system. 1—Pin drafter, or similar model 1—1A—1B; 2—First drawing model DS; 3—Second drawing model DS; 4—Model FS-4 roving frame; 5—Model SS-4 spinning frame.

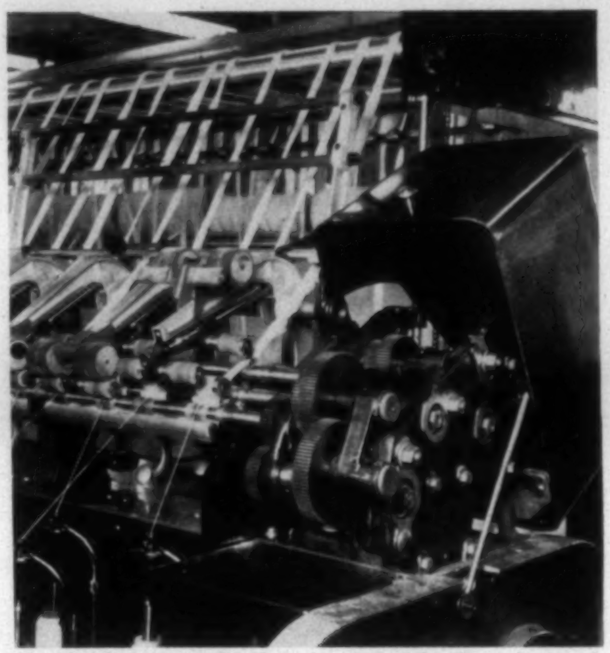
The slivers, upon emerging from the nip of the front rolls, come into contact with a static-eliminating bar, which neutralizes any charge developed by inter-fiber friction during drafting. The slivers then pass through the first of two trumpets—another new feature of the frame. This upper trumpet is connected to the stop motion and it prepares the sliver for entrance into the lower trumpet. The lower trumpet completes the condensation of the sliver and feeds it into the compression roll.

The roving frame is distinguished from the conventional standard frame by its drafting system and creel. The creel is of a special design so that it will effectively handle the worsted stock by delivering it to the back roll from the ball package. It is very necessary that the sliver is not stretched since this would tend to cause thin weak places and effect the evenness of the yarn. This possibility is eliminated by employing a positive delivery on the creel whereby the speed of the creel is relative to the speed of the back rolls.

Saco-Lowell Type 4 drafting assembly is used on both roving and spinning frames, and although the system employs identical drafting, the distinction is made by calling it FS-4 on the roving frame and SS-4 on the spinning frame. At present, this type drafting is built only for 10 x 5 roving and four-inch gauge spinning frames. Type 4 drafting employs three lines of top and three lines of bottom rolls with an apron going from the middle bottom to the front bottom roll. The front and back bottom rolls are fluted steel, 1⅛ inches in diameter and the bottom roll has a diameter of one inch. This roll is designed so that the portion which is under the top middle roll, 1½ inches in diameter, obtains a broad and yielding control over the fibers. The top and bottom rolls are equipped with anti-friction bearings. This type of bearing is advantageous because in this system there is an arm, which extends from the front to the back drafting elements and part of a bell crank motion, having arbors upon which the top rolls turn, fixed to it. These bearings make it possible for the top roll arbors to be attached permanently to the bell crank arm, thus eliminating the conventional cap bars and nebs.



The Saco-Lowell Ball Creel used on worsted drawing.



The FS-4 drafting assembly shown here is used for the production of worsted roving.

Fibers of six inches and slightly over may be run on this system. A big advantage rests in the fact that the front rolls, the apron, and the middle top and bottom rolls remain in a fixed position and the necessity for changing their settings is eliminated. Therefore, the only setting necessary is that of the back rolls being set to correspond with the particular staple being run.

Warp Preparation & Weaving

Slashing And Weaving Problems Aired

WARP preparation and weaving received a full share of attention last month and this month from textile mill supervisors in Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia. Abstracted reports of findings and conclusions reached at these conferences are published in following columns.

Northern North Carolina-Virginia S.T.A.

The conference on weaving held at the Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division of the Southern Textile Association at the Grimes School Auditorium, Lexington, N. C., was led by J. B. Powell. Mr. Powell is superintendent of Erlanger Mills, Lexington. The discussion, in part, follows.

CHAIRMAN POWELL: *What is the largest filling package that is practical to run in a loom originally built for a 1⅜ by eight-inch bobbin?*

MILL A: We are running a 1⅜-inch one.

MILL B: We run 1⅛-inch on rayon with an eight-inch quill.

THE CHAIRMAN: *At what distance from the fell of the* *cloth should the harness be leveled when running 69-inch and 79-inch sheeting on a 90-inch loom in order to prevent kinked or slack filling?*

Mill A: We suggest 2¼ to 2½ inches.

Mill B: The maximum should be 2½ inches.

Mill C: Without conditioned filling, three inches seems best for us.

Chairman Powell: *Has anyone had experience running 22s filling on sheeting without conditioning it?*

Mill A: We have noticed no apparent difference so far.

Chairman Powell: *What is the best speed to run a 40-inch E Model loom on rayon B/C, 96 by 68—40s warp and filling?*

Mill A: From time studies we have made, 160 picks per inch seems best.

Mill B: The best speed should be determined by making an end break test.

Chairman Powell: *What is the largest filling package that is practical to run in a loom originally built for 1¼-inch by 8¾-inch bobbin?*

Mill C: We are running 1⅝-inch by 8¾-inch bobbins.

The Chairman: *What has been your experience with Pregwood picker sticks on E and XL looms?*

Mill A: We get an average use of about 12 months. A hickory stick lasts about two months.

Chairman Powell: *What is the best method to keep whip rolls turning on E and XL looms and not oil and grease on warp and cloth?*

Mill A: We use bushing by Livermore and oil less.

The Chairman: *At what relative humidity do you get the best results on sheetings?*

Mill B: Our best results come 84 to 86 degrees relative humidity.

Chairman Powell: *What is the best dressing to use on shuttles to improve life and condition?*

Mill B: We use Japanese wax and tallow—20 per cent wax and 80 per cent tallow—once a week.

Mill C: We think that shellac and banana oil give best results.

Textile Operating Executives of Georgia

Twenty mills representing 1,082,466 spindles and 21,672 looms supplied the answers to a questionnaire submitted by the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia and discussed at the Fall meeting of the group recently in Atlanta. The questionnaire contained a number of questions on weaving and a condensation of the replies received follows:

Question: *(a) What is the life of the following loom parts expressed in terms of loom hours: shuttles, pickers, check straps, and picker sticks? Please state type and speed of loom. (b) For the same loom, what is your supply cost per loom hour? (List parts and supplies that are covered by the cost figure you give.) (c) State (1) what is the best method of checking looms for general upkeep; (2) frequency of overhauling?*

In answer to (a) above, Mill D reports: on XP looms running 153 picks per minute, the averages are shuttles, 2,500 hours; pickers, 2,500 hours; picker straps, 2,080 hours; and picker sticks, 5,000 hours. The supply cost was not known. The second hand checks 30 looms every weekend while they are stopped. One overhauler is working continuously on one motion at the time.

On 46-inch X looms at 178 picks per minute, the following was observed at Mill H: Shuttles, 3,683 hours; pickers, 657 hours; check straps, 583 hours; and picker sticks, 1,440 hours. The cost per loom hour for all supplies and parts except reeds and harnesses is $.0086. Looms are checked by dividing them in sections equally between shifts and scheduling each fixer to check certain parts of his loom each day. No regular schedule is kept for overhauling. A record of supplies and cloth defects by looms is kept and they are overhauled when necessary.

Question: *(a) What type bristle do you find most satisfactory on your numbers of filling? Give filling counts, size of shuttle, and length of quill. (b) What kind of hair, or what kind of fur, do you find best? (c) How is the bristle installed?*

Of the mills reporting on this question, it was found that eight use horsehair bristle and seven use hog bristle, including a type of Chinese boar bristle. Nylon as well as other materials are used. One mill uses horsehair brushes on 2.50s through 5.00s filling, with 8.75-inch quill and shuttle. The bristle is pegged in 45-degree holes.

Many different types of furs are preferred, including Australian opossum and muskrat, as well as sheepskin.

Installation of the bristles is done in several different ways. Mill J soaks them in tallow and draws them tightly in place. Mill D uses a method of putting in bristles with a wooden peg dipped in glue. Another mill bores holes in the shuttle at the desired position and pulls the bristles through.

Question: *(a) What is your method of controlling quality in the weave room? How much responsibility should each of the following have concerning quality and what penalties, if any, should be given for bad work: second hand, fixer, weaver, inspector, tying-in man, smash hand. (b) What is your method for showing up bad cloth?*

The answers given by one mill are very nearly representative of the reports received from all other mills. This mill gave the following report:

Second hand—has the over-all responsibility. Fixer—the head fixer checks individual looms, quality as well as upkeep. Fixer checks looms twice daily for any mechanical failure. Weaver—weavers are required to continuously inspect their looms for any bad quality. Inspector—inspector's job is combined with smash hand. Tying-in man—he is responsible for good straight warps going into the weave room. Smash hand—he is required twice per shift to go over our cloth front and back with a flash light.

One mill gives a quality bonus based on the percentage of seconds to second hands, fixers and weavers. This is set up in a ratio of 20 per cent each going to the second hand and fixer with the remaining 60 per cent going to the weaver.

Defective cloth is shown to the weaver and fixer in the cloth room in most cases. The overseer of weaving and the second hand are usually always present when the bad cloth is shown.

Question: *What is your method and system of grading cloth? Give the major and minor imperfections that are allowed in a given yardage and state what constitutes major*

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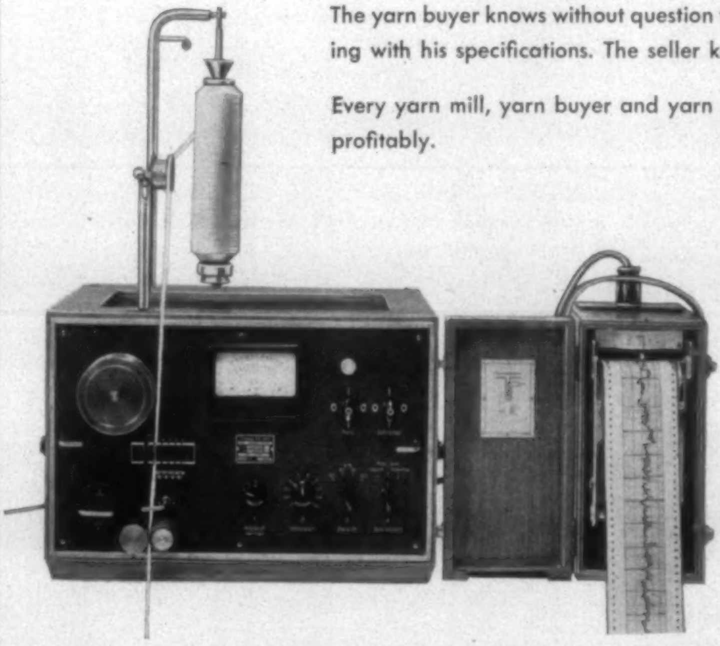

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and minor defects. Please give the manner in which the grading is done from the time the cloth reaches the cloth room. Obviously, you should include a description of the type of fabric you refer to.

In most cases, the cloth is graded in the inspection room where as many minor defects are repaired as is possible. One mill has its grading system graduated into a point system. Major defects are given ten penalty points, minor defects are given five, and minimum defects are given one. The maximum number of penalty points for 100 yards of first quality plain dye goods is 100 and for goods which are to be printed, the maximum number is 200. This is for rayon dress goods.

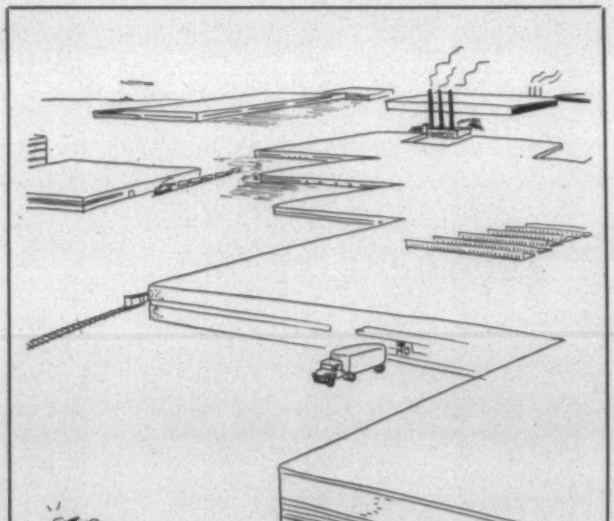
The major defects listed by the mills included mispicks, misdraws, coarse threads, break-outs, thin places, and holes among other things. Minor defects consist of small slugs, kinky filling, broken filling, hard size, oil spots, etc.

QUESTION: *What, in your opinion, is the maximum number of looms a weaver should start up per hour? State loom speed and width, yarn number, sley, and number of harness. Bear in mind we are asking for the maximum and not the "average." State the percentage of loom stops, on which your answer to the first part of the question is based, which are warp stops, filling stops, and mechanical stops.*

The following information was submitted by Mill F: Loom speed—172 picks per minute. Loom width—40 or 42 inches. Yarn number—30s. Sley—20. Number of harness—two. Per cent warp stops—75. Per cent filling stops—none. Per cent mechanical stops—25. Number cross alleys—one per two looms. Maximum loom per hour started—60.

Mill K reported these facts: Start up per hour—50. Loom speed—135 picks per minute. Loom width—52 inches. Yarn number—16/1 ply by 13/1 ply. Sley—96 by 64. Per cent warp stops—70. Per cent filling stops—22. Per cent mechanical stops—eight.

The results showed that the various mills were of different opinions on the maximum number of looms a weaver should start up per hour. The answers ranged from 35 to 60 with an average of approximately 47.



"Let's see—we bear due east for a mile now—the main office is three degrees four minutes west . . ."

QUESTION: *(a) Do you condition filling? If so, give the number of yarn filling and the twist multiple and tell us what method of conditioning you use, and how long you think filling should stand after conditioning before being run in the loom? (b) If you do not condition your filling will you please tell us why you don't?*

One mill conditions all of its filling which has a standard twist multiple of 3.75 and counts ranging from 10s to 27s. The filling is sprayed with the twist setting solution as it drops down a series of chutes. Another mill uses a Niagara twist setter on 28s with a twist multiple of 4.05 and the same type machine is used with 9.5s, 3.75 twist multiple at still another mill. The majority of the mills that condition yarn suggest that it be allowed to stand for at least two hours after conditioning.

The mills not conditioning include among their reasons such things as quills becoming rusted, there is more broken filling due to rings on the quills rubbing wet yarn and matting it together, expense of conditioning fluid, and extra labor cost of handling.

QUESTION: *What type take-up roll covering do you prefer, e. g., metallized, rubber surface, perforated steel, emery fillet? We are especially eager to get detailed experiences with any of the newer forms of covering. State your cloth width and construction.*

Mill D uses perforated steel for an average construction of 40 by 40 and weight of 1.30 yards per pound. Perforated tin is used at Mill G for 68 by 48 goods weighing 3.85 yards per pound. For light weight corduroy, emery is preferred at Mill J and rayon is run with rubber covering at Mill K.

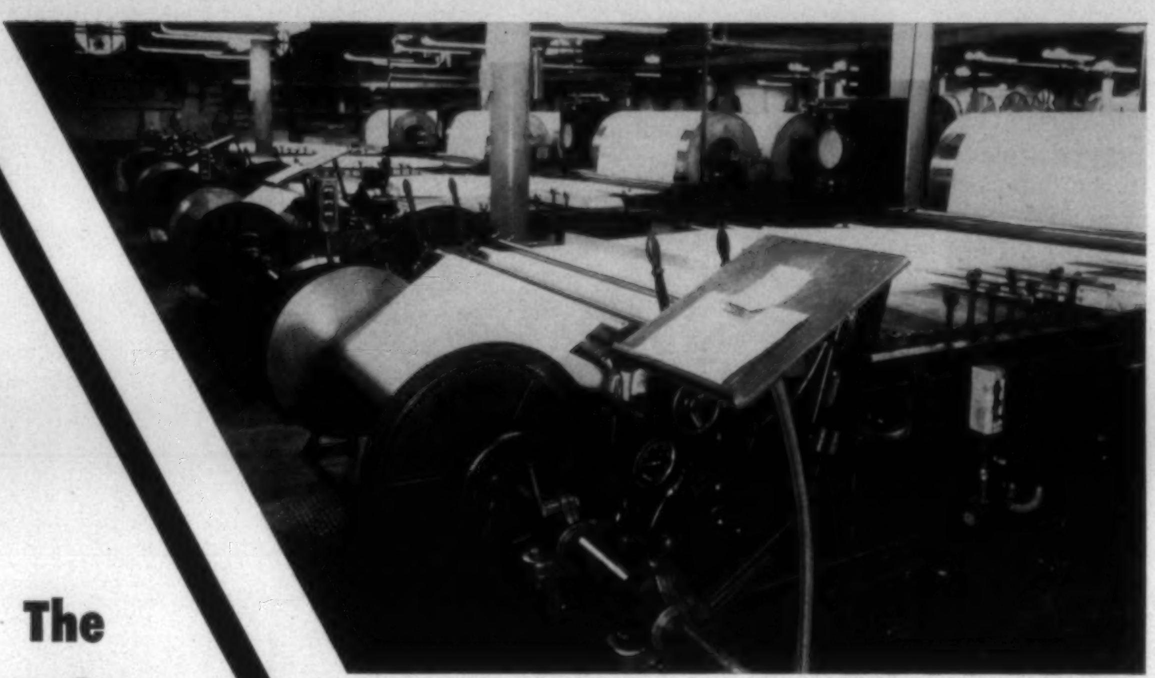
Several of the mills have found synthetic coverings to be unsatisfactory since they report that the tendency is to stretch, buckle, or cause rowiness in the fabric.

QUESTION: *(a) For the best results in weaving loop selvage: 1. What kind of wire is used? 2. What gauge of wire is used? 3. Is a positive let-off employed, or is a stationary wire used? (b) What is the best method of preventing damage to reeds by loop selvage wires? (c) What results have been experienced from using some form of synthetic material in place of wire for loop selvage? Describe any material used other than wire.*

All mills reporting favor a steel music or piano wire and the gauges vary somewhat. Mill C uses 42-gauge wire, Mill I has a gauge of .026, and Mill O uses 16-gauge, .037 diameter as well as 21-gauge, .042 diameter. A stationary wire is used by most of the mills but Mill J is now experimenting with a positive let-off and report much better results.

Using a heavy dent on each side of the wire in the reed seems to be the best method of preventing damage to reeds by loop selvage wires according to reports. The majority of the mills have had no experience with synthetic materials in place of wire and the ones that have tried it report unsatisfactory results.

QUESTION: *(a) Give any experience you have had with V-belt drives on looms compared with pinion direct drives. (b) Please give the results of any experience you have had with fiber motor pinions. (c) How do you prevent (1)*



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motor pinions from stripping the teeth on the disc friction on X Model looms and (2) the hub of the friction disc from slipping on the crankshaft?

Only one mill, Mill T, reported having any experience with V-belt drives and their experience is limited. Their opinion, however, was that this type drive with the definite type clutch reduces the strain on the loom when it slams off and the efficiency can be improved as well as cost lowered. No experience was reported with fiber motor pinions.

Mill M reports that motor pinions can be prevented from stripping the teeth on the disc friction by dial pinning the motor plate to the motor support. Mill T suggests putting a lug behind the motor to keep it from stripping. They also have reduced the friction gears slipping on the crankshaft by putting a collar between the hub of the friction disc and the end of the crankshaft.

Question: *In going to longer quills, what was the result as to increase or decrease in filling breaks? How much more yarn did you get on the quill? Did you increase the diameter of the rings on your filling spinning?*

Mills estimate that they are putting 15 per cent more yarn on the 8.75-inch quill than was possible on the eight-inch quill. The filling breaks increased and there was no change in ring size.

Mill L feels that their breaks increased and they changed from $1\frac{7}{16}$-inch rings to $1\frac{9}{16}$-inch rings. There are no records as to increase in yarn put on the quill at Mill L but Mill P figures approximately .018 ounces were added to its bobbins.

Eastern Carolina Division S.T.A.

Serving as chairman for the discussion on slashing and weaving at the Oct. 15 meeting of the Eastern Carolina Division of the S.T.A. at Durham, N. C., was C. W. Howell, superintendent of Mill No. 2 of Erwin (N. C.) Cotton Mills Co. An abstract of the discussion follows:

Chairman Howell: *What types of size are best suited for running (a) spun rayon and (b) blends? Let's break that down a little further and ask what percentage of size do you add to your yarn in slashing?*

Mr. A: We use about ten per cent on sheeting.

Mr. B: We use about seven per cent.

The Chairman: *How about the heavier weaves?*

Mr. C: We used to run heavier yarns with between ten and 12 per cent.

Chairman Howell: *I think probably most of us use starch. How many ounces do you use to a gallon of size?*

Mr. A: I can't say in ounces but we use 220 pounds to get heavy size and 180 pounds to get a lighter size, 64 and 56, respectively. That is 240 or 250 gallons of finished size.

Chairman Howell: *Does anyone use more than 16 ounces to the gallon of finished size?*

Mr. D: We don't. For plain cotton yarn we use 200 pounds of starch and 250 gallons of water with eight pounds of compound and six pounds of wax.

Chairman Howell: *I believe that in most mills the average will run between ten and 16 ounces. After you cook the size and pump it into the storage kettle, what temperature do you maintain as it flows into the box?*

Mr. E: The temperature is over 200 degrees when we take it from the cooking kettle and it drops back to 180 degrees. I think it is better if it doesn't drop much. We maintain a temperature of about 200 to 208 degrees in the size box.

Chairman Howell: *We maintain 210 on storage and try to drop to 206 in the box. Do you have instruments on your kettle and box to maintain a constant temperature?*

Mr. G: *We find it very difficult to maintain the temperature. Do you have an instrument for this?*

Chairman Howell: No, we just simply put more coils in. We had considerable fluctuation and we found that by increasing the temperature in the storage kettle we were able to maintain a more constant temperature in the box and also have less congealing in the lines.

Mr. I: *Just how high can the temperature get without decreasing the fluidity and how long do you store it before you run it?*

Mr. J.: If you have the circulating system, I do not think the rate of flow would be changed very much unless you get a low temperature.

Mr. A: I think the pipes should be well insulated.

Chairman Howell: *How many pounds of yarn are you drying per hour?*

Mr. M: We are drying 500 pounds.

Mr. A: *It is according to the number of slashers, isn't it?*

Mr. M: The sley will control that to a great extent.

Chairman Howell: Yes, it will. It seems to me that some of the mills are doing considerably better than that and it certainly offers a challenge to the slasher.

Mr. A: *We have an infrared light to dry. Does anyone else?*

Chairman Howell: *Can you tell us something about that? How does it work?*

Mr. A: We found that we were able to increase the speed of the slasher by applying these lights over twisted selvage. The moisture in the selvage was too high in comparison with the rest of the fabric, so we installed these lights. They come on with an increase in slasher speed and go off when the speed decreases. By using these lights on the front, we were able to increase the speed. This, as I said, is for twisted selvage.

Chairman Howell: *Do some of you have a multimotor drive on your slasher front?*

Mr. Q: I have seen them but we don't use them.

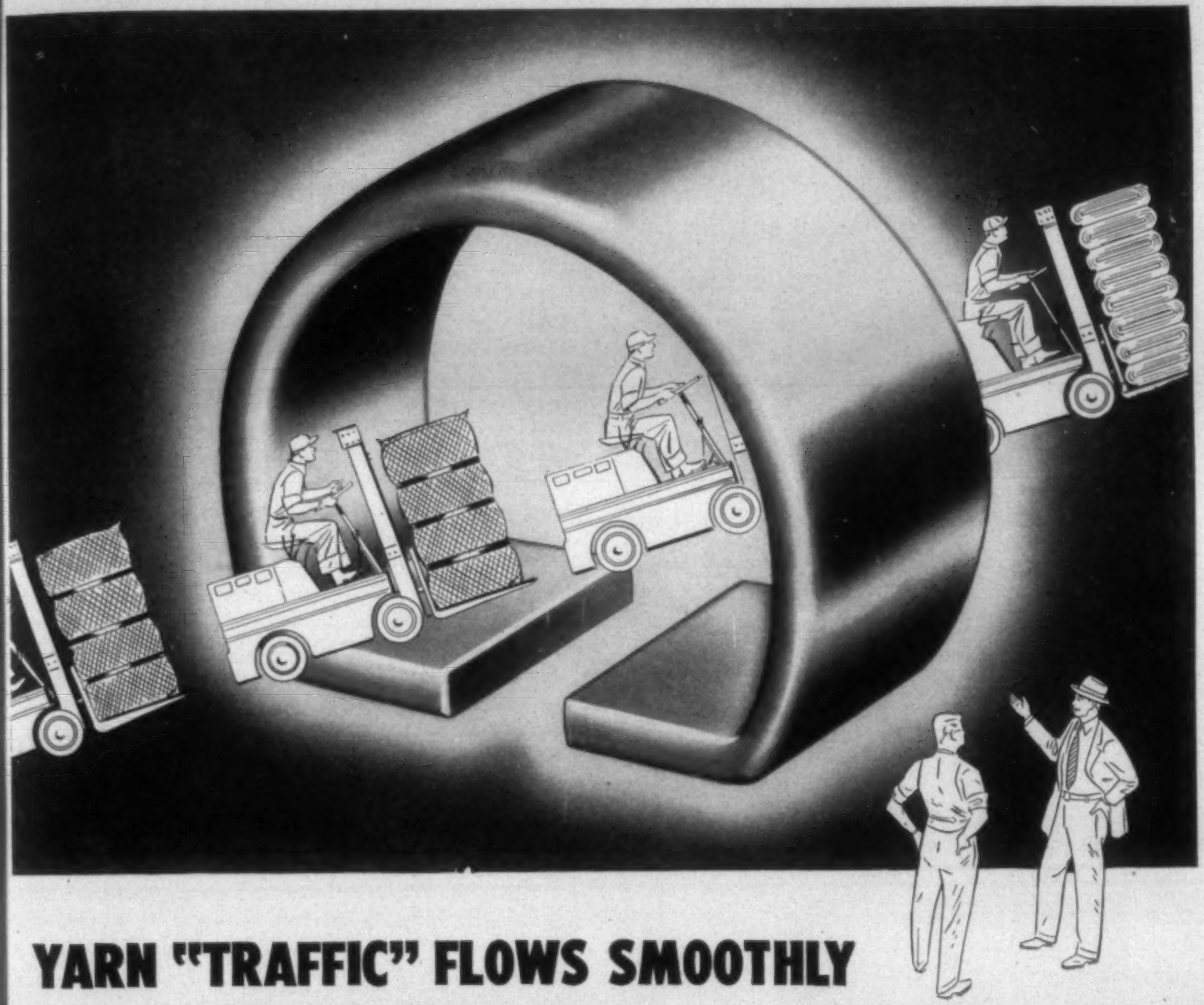
The Chairman: We have one although we haven't had it too long. You can certainly maintain a more constant tension with this drive than with the friction drive and it makes a better beam.

Mr. R: *Has anyone changed from the old type of slasher Saco-Lowell, 20 inches—to the larger beam which is 26 inches? If so, do you use the same friction?*

Mr. T: We just changed the threshold arms and the bearing that held the beam. We also put in a new friction but it was exactly the same type as the old Saco-Lowell. We lowered the press roller and the length of the press roller arm and just set it out front. I don't know the exact dimensions but the whole job wasn't so big.

Mr. S: *Did you use the same size friction diameter?*

Chairman Howell: We did. We just used the same friction and just changed arms as you did but we haven't been able to operate it with the relative ease that we did



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the other. It is hard to keep the press roll under the beam. We haven't been able to get it in the same relative position as before. We have had much trouble keeping the beam in position, particularly the empty beam when we start off, than we did before. We changed the shaft when we changed the beams and when we first changed, we didn't have the ball-bearing rollers. We have added them since and they help somewhat.

MR. T: We find it does pull the single friction hard.

MR. A: There was some talk last year about using synthetic rubber coverings for squeeze and dress rolls. We just use the yarn cover and bring it out on the back.

CHAIRMAN HOWELL: We still have one of our slashers equipped with that but I cannot recommend it. We use yarn-wound rolls altogether with that one exception. It is very economical, costing only about one-third as much and I think it will do as good a job of dressing the yarn. We had to vary the percentage of wool on the yarn-wound roll on some styles. In other words, a light weave will not take as much as a heavy weave.

QUESTION: *Will you go further into that and say whether you need more wool when you have more ends or need more wool when you have heavier yarn, or is your particular job just one number of yarn?*

THE CHAIRMAN: No, we have several. Normally, with our heavy weaves we use two wool and two cotton as a cover on the roller. As we decrease, we have to drop one of the wool and use one wool and two cotton. The fewer ends you have, or the lighter the sley, the more cotton you use and the less wool. This is to give better dressing.

QUESTION: *Do you mean you are running four ends at one time? If so, how do you wind that?*

CHAIRMAN HOWELL: Yes, we are running four ends at one time and it is wound with a traverse. There is a machine for that.

MR. U: I did not know that they wind wool and cotton simultaneously.

CHAIRMAN HOWELL: Yes, we do. Of course, each mill would have to work out just the right percentage for its own weave. We start with the 500-pound roll and build it up with jute, which is used as the base, and cotton yarn until you get the diameter you have decided on, then apply the combined yarn. The over-all cost is about one-third as much. We are able to run about eight hours with one complete traverse.

QUESTION: *Then do you repeat that?*

CHAIRMAN HOWELL: Yes, about every eight hours we add another traverse. You have flanged heads on your roller. You repeat that every day until you have built up your roller and then you have to cut it off.

QUESTION: *Do you have trouble with that yarn breaking off and getting into the work in small pieces?*

CHAIRMAN HOWELL: No. We have tried to build up a schedule so that we add just before it breaks down. You have to keep a careful lookout for that.

QUESTION: *How long does it take to apply that traverse?*

CHAIRMAN HOWELL: It takes about ten minutes and since you put it on while the slasher is still running, it has no effect on production.

QUESTION: *Is anyone troubled with rust on the top roll?*

MR. W: You shouldn't have that trouble if you treat your roll properly. You should clean your roll and paint it with white or red lead. Let it stand for 24 hours, put on cotton sheeting, carefully painting the first two or three rounds and let it dry.

QUESTION: *How long do you let it stand?*

MR. W: 24 hours. If you have a spare roll, let it stand for a week. This treatment will cause the roll to last for years.

MR. X: We use a portable grinder to remove rust spots and pit holes.

MR. L: Our method is to put it in a lathe and take off a very thin cut.

THE CHAIRMAN: *What are the advantages or disadvantages of rewound filling? (a) Relation of yarn counts to size of bobbin; (b) Relation of yarn counts to loom speeds; (c) What changes, if any, do you make in winding spun rayon or plied yarns of rayon and cotton?*

MR. Z: I would say the biggest advantages are a more even type of bunch and fewer transfers. Rewound filling doesn't condition as well as the other. We condition all our filling because it gives less kinking and better results generally.

QUESTION: *What happens to the filling left in the battery when you start off Monday morning?*

MR. Z: We try to have as little filling left over as possible. Rewound filling does not have as much tendency to slough off as the other.

CHAIRMAN HOWELL: *Are there any disadvantages of rewound filling?*

MR. Z: There are some. Of course, the taper of the bobbin is the closest contact point and that has a tendency to elongate. At that point it is more in contact with the bristles than at any other point and there is some elongation of filling then. The filling in the cloth appears to be smaller and thinner. I don't think we would have this trouble if the filling wasn't wet.

MR. L: *Isn't the best time to use conditioned filling eight or ten hours after it is conditioned?*

MR. CC: It depends on your twists and counts. On the higher twists of yarn you want to use it as damp as possible.

CHAIRMAN HOWELL: *How many hours do you let your yarns dry after conditioning them before you use them?*

MR. Z: It averages about two hours before it reaches the shuttle. We use a battery conditioner with six heads. The filling is carried through by gravity and sprayed.

MR. DD: We run ours after it has been stored in boxes approximately 24 hours. I would say that if it is set up for two or three hours it would run better than if fed directly from the conditioning machine.

MR. L: Nothing has been said about cost. There is a saving of two cents a pound.

MR. FF: You get some of that cost back in your weaving. If you spin onto a large package you certainly have some advantage in the spinning itself. Of course, in your winding and quilling you have some increase, but you do have a pick up in your weave room in easier handling and better quality.

MR. GG: I have heard that seconds come down from 43 per cent to eight per cent.

THE CHAIRMAN: *You would certainly have to get the answer in the quality of your cloth—whether the increase in quality justified the expense. What is considered normal* *variation in actual picks per inch delivered from the loom on fabrics of the same construction and weave? (a) Box loom; (b) Single-shuttle loom; (c) What are the causes of the variations?*

Mr. KK: I have woven goods on which no variation is allowed.

The Chairman: *How do you determine the number of picks?*

Mr. LL: I use the pick glass.

Mr. L. You can always pick up one pick out of 50. If I get 59½ picks, I consider I have 60.

Mr. LL: I count the whole picks. I think the A.S.T.M. standard is ten straight inches of cloth and count it repeatedly with a pick glass.

Mr. MM: Some people cut the cloth at both ends and count the picks between.

Mr. L: Then you would stretch the cloth.

Chairman Howell: If you are weaving about the average and staying within a variation of 1½ picks per inch, I think you are doing pretty well.

Mr. OO: I think if you stay within a variation of 40 per cent you are doing well.

Mr. L: It depends, too, on whether you have 40 or 100 picks to the inch.

Chairman Howell: *Yes, because if you have a little variation in a few picks it is a much higher percentage than if you have the same variation in a large number of picks. Perhaps one of the things that affects mill production most is the method of handling. What is your method of handling the pattern after it is cut off the loom? How do you handle it back to the preparation room?*

Mr. L: We take it off the loom, place it in a storage rack on a truck, and haul it back to the preparation room.

Chairman Howell: *After the warp is tied, how long do you store before taking it back to the loom?*

Mr. L: We try to put it on a truck right off the machine, if we have enough trucks. Our fixer lays the warp in the loom from the truck.

The Chairman: *You have enough room to permit that but some of the others don't. How do you other gentlemen do it?*

Mr. PP: We have a storage room in the basement where we store them.

Question: *Speaking of trucks, does anyone have a truck that will hold the beams in such a way that one man can handle them?*

Mr. QQ: That can be done with any type of truck but it has to be rebuilt.

Chairman Howell: It depends on the type of beam lock you have. If the beam lock is high enough, I think you can do it.

Mr. RR: We have one man doing it. It just so happens that the beam lock is high enough that the beam sits up in the truck and we can roll it in.

Chairman Howell: *Some of you fellows tie your warps on the loom. Will you please tell what your system is and your production on tying—how many ends are you able to tie in eight hours, and some of the advantages and disadvantages of tying on the loom?*

Mr. SS: We have 26-inch loom beams and we tie on the loom. There is a definite advantage in time saving—saving of down time, over tying when it is down and putting the warp right back into the machine. We have portable machines.

Chairman Howell: *How many ends can you tie an hour?*

Mr. SS: If a man stands at one loom and ties 3,000 to 5,000 ends he has production. When you break that down and tie 1,800 or 2,000 ends at one loom and then travel to another part of the room, it cuts down production. We can get 36,000 to 38,000 ends per eight hours.

Question: *How do you clean?*

Mr. SS: We blow the room down with compressed air. We also have a steam cleaning device and blow down daily with warps in.

Question: *Does anyone have the experience of the center fork being stopped up with lint? Will you please discuss some of the advantages or disadvantages of the center fork?*

Mr. TT: There is a problem of cleaning the fork especially if you have a type of fabric that is easily soiled. There is a well in the fork which has to be kept clean. The type and width of the fabric determines whether the side or center fork is to your advantage; with a wide fabric it is better to have a center fork but a side fork is better on a narrow fabric.

Mr. UU: *Do your weavers fill the magazines on box looms or do you have magazine hands?*

Mr. VV: We have magazine hands. This makes it possible for the weaver to tend more looms and, at the same time, do some inspecting.

Question: *Do the weavers haul their own filling?*

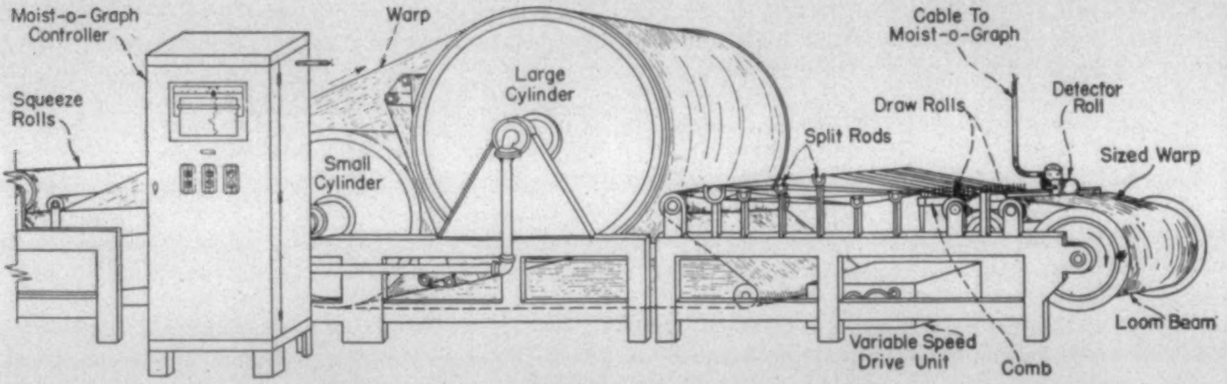
Mr. VV: Part of the time we have the filling hauled up in a wagon which is cut up into compartments. This wagon is useful if the types of filling are not too much alike so that they may be confused.

Spartan Mills Ups Slasher Room Efficiency

By C. MARTIN MICHIE, JR., Field Editor

THE trend in the textile industry has always been toward a greater amount of production, a better quality of work, and a more effective use of space. These very things are readily shown by recent changes in the slashing room at Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C. The slashers at Spartan are equipped with both multi-motor drives and Moist-o-Graph controls which were installed by The Textile Shops, Spartanburg. There are numerous advantages resulting from these installations, with the greatest probably being the added amount of yarn which may be put on the beam. This is accomplished without stretching the yarn and forcing it on the beam but rather by having it go on under a uniform tension from the empty to the full beam.

The slashers are equipped with several motors, including



Schematic diagram showing Moist-o-Graph controller on cotton slasher.

what is known as the lead motor at the front or delivery end. This motor controls the maximum operating speed of the slasher and drives the delivery roll by means of a chain and sprocket. The size box motor and the beam motor run in synchronization with the lead motor. The all-electric drive, besides eliminating many unnecessary features (including both cone shafts, the old type friction clutch, and the side shaft), provides for an operating range from 18 to 70 yards per minute. The average running speed at Spartan Mills, according to David Roberts, overseer of weaving, is approximately 60 yards per minute.

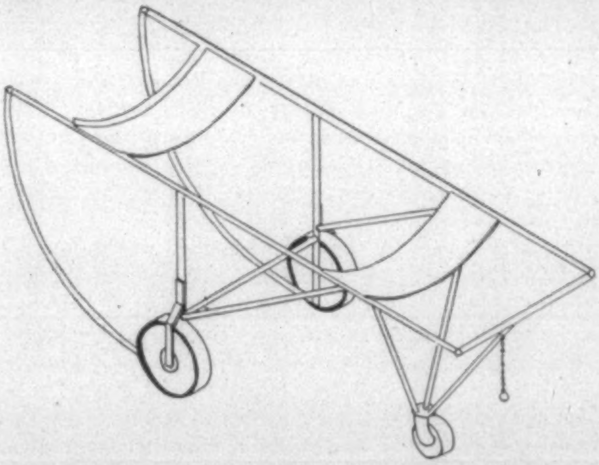
The Moist-o-Graph is primarily a measuring device with a small roll located above and touching the yarn passing over the back press roll on the delivery end of the slasher. An electric current passes from the measuring or detector roll to the back press roll and there is a definite relationship between the amount of current reaching the press roll and the percentage of moisture or regain in the yarn. This percentage is relayed to a control panel which records it and further controls the slasher, decreasing its speed when the regain is too great and increasing it if the regain is less than desired.

Some additional advantages of the all-electric driven, Moist-o-Graph controlled slasher as listed by E. J. Eaddy and Karl Selden, Jr., both of The Textile Shops, and John Caughman, general superintendent at Spartan Mills, are:

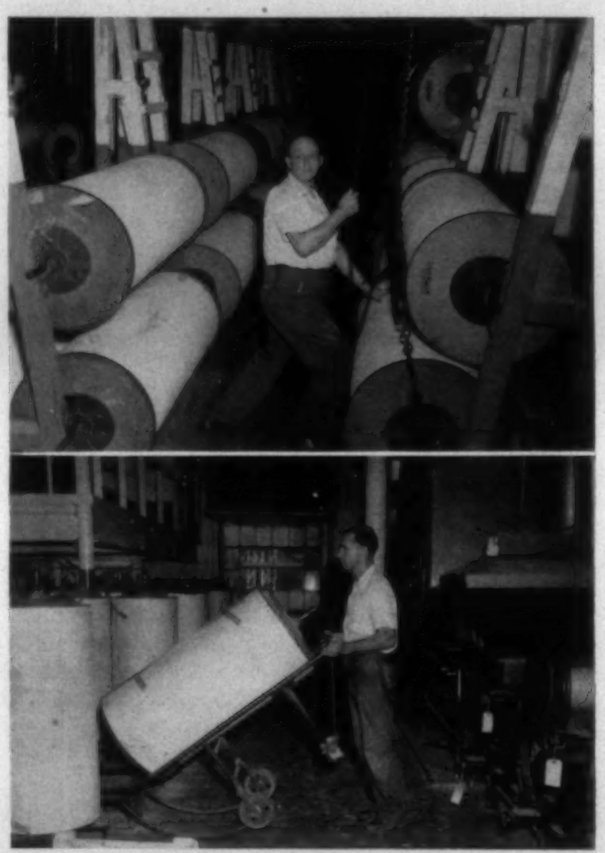
Rear view of slasher in operation is shown at top right; top left, front view of slasher equipped with Moist-o-Graph controller; bottom right, view of generators housed on the mezzanine floor; bottom left, control panels shown fitted into the window beds.

uniform tension, fewer loose ends, increased slasher room production, improved weave room efficiency, and the fact that the tension can be duplicated at any future date.

Every inch of space in the Spartan Mills slasher room has been fully utilized. The effective means of storing beams has resulted also in a great number of man-hours saved, according to the slasher foreman, P. B. Moore. The loom beams are stored on end, fitting between two iron stands which are set up about ten inches off the floor. This storage space extends under a mezzanine affair whereon the generators are housed. The section beams are stored in a rack, one above the other, and by means of a unique crane rail can be moved onto the slasher by one man. The control panels for the Moist-o-Graph are fitted into window beds which have been bricked up from the outside. All in all, the Spartan Mill slasher room is an effective example of individual ingenuity and modern methods.



This unique beam carrier was developed at Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.



Top photo shows David Roberts, overseer of weaving, putting a section beam into the storage rack. Lower photo shows the beam carrier in use.

Bleaching, Dyeing & Finishing

A. A. T. C. C. Technical Papers Are Abstracted

TECHNOLOGICAL problems confronting the textile industry were given detailed consideration last month by industry research experts at the 28th national convention of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists. Many of the discussions and papers presented at the meeting were concerned with problems arising from the development of new textile fibers and the transformation of these fibers into new and untried fabrics. Following are abstracts of some of the technical papers and the intersectional prize contest papers presented at the A.A.T.C.C. convention:

Technical Sessions

Recent results of Textile Research Institute and Textile Foundation research were outlined at the opening technical sessions by Dr. J. H. Dillon, director of research at T.R.I. and the foundation. Preparation of the first radioactive dyestuff "so far as is known" was revealed by Dr. Dillon. It was developed by a fellow of the T.R.I. working at the Brookhaven National Laboratory and was described as a wool acid dye, anthraquinone blue sky, tagged with radioactive sulfur. Dr. Dillon said the work was the result of efforts to develop a method to measure accurately the due molecules and salt ions absorbed by fibers in the course of the institute's research on the fundamentals of dyeing.

One of industry's biggest problems, according to Bertrand W. Hayward, director of the Philadelphia Textile Institute, is the time lag between research discoveries and their application to production. Using as his theme, "Textile Education and Research," Mr. Hayward pointed out that from a number of sources it is evident that much fundamental research has uncovered principles which might be, but are not, adequately applied in production. The nation's textile colleges can help accelerate this application, he said, but they need assistance from the industry. One of the surest ways to increase the impact of research upon manufacturing processes, he declared, is the promotion of textile education on a co-operative front with corporations and the industries research groups.

The catalytic decomposition of cellulosic material and the various possible flame retardant reagents on the reactions involved were investigated by Dr. W. George Parks of Rhode Island State College, who reported that phosphate salts can be responsible for imparting flame-resistant qualities to cotton fabrics. Dr. Parks presented a progress report on work done at the college under contract with the Office of Naval Research, stating it had been found that phosphate salts in general have the greatest effect in reducing the amount of tars and carbon dioxide formed during controlled thermal degradation of cellulose. He reported that no group of chemicals was found which exhibited satisfactory glow-proofing properties as far as char oxidation was concerned.

Jackson Bauer of Fred Whitaker Co., Philadelphia, discussed "The Occurrence of Soluble Wool-Substance as a Result of the Sulfuric Acid Carbonizing Process." Mr. Bauer outlined a study made of the neutralizing loss on commercially carbonized but unneutralized wools. He reported that tests run on wool top samples which were carbonized and neutralized in the laboratory under controlled conditions revealed that these samples, when carbonized, exhibited a gain in weight in proportion to their acid content, but an additional loss was found to occur during neutralizing. The loss of wool substance was also shown to be a function of certain operating conditions.

Dr. H. Luttringhaus of General Dyestuff Corp., considering the "Dyeing of Helindons on Wool," pointed out that Helindons are vat dyestuffs especially suited for application on wool and outlined various methods recommended for the application. Dr. Luttringhaus contended that wool should not be dyed with the usual anthraquinone vat dyestuffs which are in colloidal dispersion, but only with molecular dispersed, or semi-colloidal types. He presented a full range of Helindons consisting of indigoids, thioindigoids, quinone and anthraquinone dyestuffs.

According to a paper presented by Dr. Paul L. Meunier, prepared by him and Dr. Robert J. Thomas, both of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., recent developments in research give promise of solving some of the problems of coloring Orlon acrylic fiber by modification of existing processes. Titled "The Dyeing of Orlon Acrylic Fiber and Its Use in Colored Textiles," the paper emphasized that commercial success for methods of dyeing Orlon, now being developed in the laboratory, will mean that some day the fiber may be found in items as diverse as awnings and lingerie. Two points of particular interest regarding the fastness properties of dyed Orlon were stressed as (1) that acetate dyes exhibit exceptional washing fastness and (2) that vat colors, notoriously poor in fastness to light in certain shades of nylon, exhibit very good light fastness on Orlon.

A paper on "Applications of the Automatic Tristimulus Integrator to Textile Mill Practice," prepared by H. R. Davidson and I. H. Godlove of General Aniline and Film Corp., and presented by Mr. Godlove at the convention, intimated that in the future colors may be known by numbers rather than names. Pointing out that even recognized experts frequently cannot agree on color matching, Mr. Godlove declared: "By using the recording spectrophotometer coupled with the automatic tristimulus integrator it is possible to give colors a numerical rating and thus take the guesswork out of color matching."

An "Evaluation of Wetting Agents" was presented by Leonard Shapiro of Synthrone, Inc., Ashton, R. I. Concerning tape wetting tests, Mr. Shapiro described a modification of the Draves test, employing gray fabric tape instead of skeins, which he declared to be both more convenient and more precise. Calculations, he said, show that at equilibrium, a five gram skein with three gram hook still contains nearly five cc. of air. Thus the Draves test measures the time for definite fraction of the skein to be wet out, he explained, adding that the order of effectiveness of wetting agents may be entirely different at the point of complete wetting out.

Detergency research at the Institute of Textile Technology, Charlottesville, Va., initiated to review and improve the methods of laboratory detergency work and the interpretations of the results of such work with cotton cloth, was outlined by William P. Utermohlen, Jr. Mr. Utermohlen said that this work has resulted in new knowledge of the relation of apparent soiling and cleaning to the true soil content, and in improvements in methods of soiling and storing cloth and in measuring the extent of soil removal by washing.

"Static Problems in Textile Processing" was the subject of D. J. Lehmicke of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc. Mr. Lehmicke presented a general discussion of the cause and effect of static electrical charges and related the general information to the problems encountered in the processing of textiles. He said that static difficulties which arise in the processing of textiles may be eliminated by one of the following methods: (1) Raising the humidity of the processing room; (2) use of static eliminators; and (3) use of an antistatic surface active finish. Of the three methods, he stated, the use of an antistatic surface active finish has proved to be the most effective.

According to a paper presented by D. D. Gagliardi and A. C. Nuessle of Rohm & Haas Co., Philadelphia, the chemical, physical and mechanical properties of cellulose fiber and fabrics may be altered to various degrees by treatment with a variety of compounds whose action on cellulose appears to involve either chemical or physical cross-linking of the molecular chains. Studies conducted with urea-formaldehyde, melamine-formaldehyde, ketone-formaldehyde, glyoxal, formaldehyde and numerous experimental products, they revealed, have shown that all of these materials reduce the swelling of the fibers, change their dyeing properties, increase their elastic modulus and elastic recovery, reduce tear strength of fabrics, and decrease abrasion resistance. They declared with the exception of formaldehyde and glyoxal, the reactions which take place with formaldehyde resins or cross-linking reagents were found to be reversible, so that on acid hydrolysis of the reaction products, the properties of the original cellulose are restored.

The importance of initial exhaust rate in vat dyeing and a new approach to the selection of dyes for continuous reduced dyeings to help eliminate the problem of shade and strength taper resulting from the lack of equilibrium in the pad box at the beginning of a run was stressed in a paper prepared by O. W. Clark and H. R. McCleary of the Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Co. A knowledge of the exhaust behavior of individual dyes, they pointed out, assists in developing formulae containing dyes with known and

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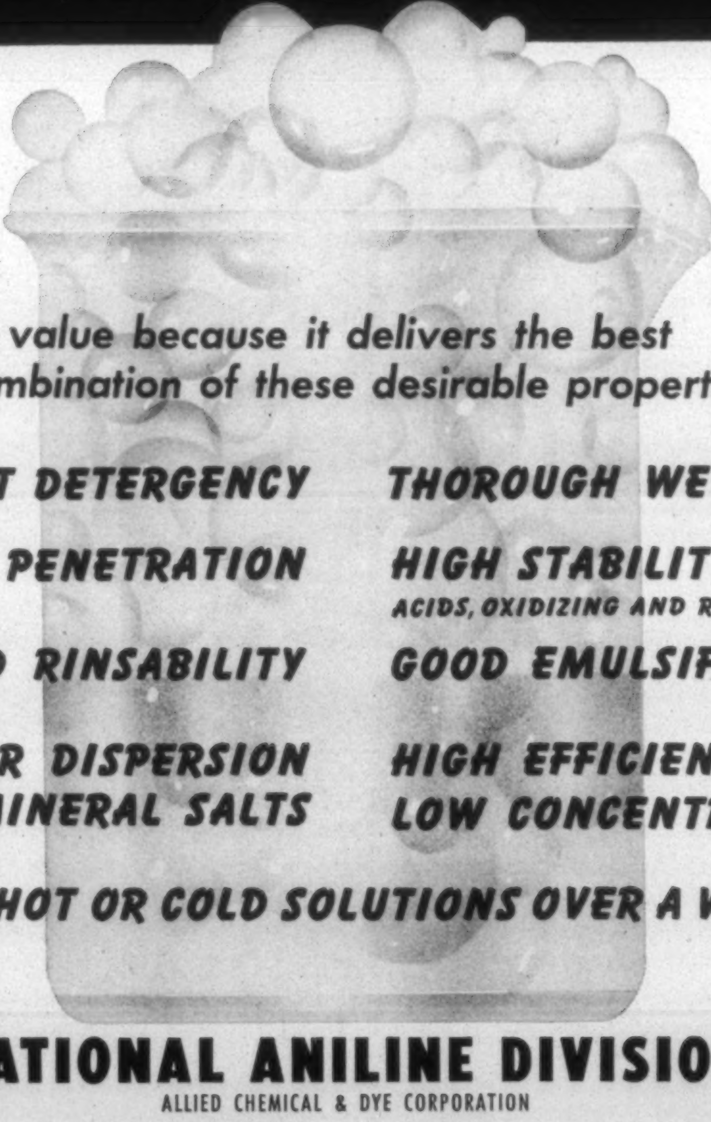

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similar properties and promotes trouble-free dyehouse operation. They discussed the "initial exhaust rate" (IER) factor, which is concerned with the rate of exhaustion in short times of immersion and which is of particular significance for continuous dyeing by the reduced method. By using the IER data, they stated, the dyer can select dyes that have similar IER's and they will exhaust at the same rate, thereby avoiding shade tapers. The IER may also be used as a guide in setting up feeds or the initial pad box, it was reported.

A proposed continuous process for hypochlorite bleaching of cotton fabrics to replace the present caustic soda kier boil and hypochlorite bleach was presented by L. P. Seyb and J. L. Foster of Diamond Alkali Co. The proposed process consists of the following steps: (1) Treatment of gray goods with a sodium hypochlorite solution of controlled pH, concentration and time; (2) impregnation of the sodium hypochlorite treated gray goods with caustic soda followed by steaming; and (3) treatment of the steamed goods with a sodium hypochlorite solution of controlled pH, and concentration. With proper equipment, the authors state, it is probable that the entire process could be performed continuously requiring no longer than two hours total processing time.

"Problems in Ageing Textile Prints and Their Control," a paper prepared by Paul J. Choquette and Otto F. Habel of General Dyestuff Corp., reviewed some of the variables long recognized as causing trouble in the printing of vat colors due to the ageing or steaming operation. Results obtained on a pilot plant ager by F. Fahnoe of General Aniline & Film Corp. were described in the paper. The significance of this pilot plant work in terms of present-day methods was outlined along with a discussion of results obtained in the ager as well as by the pad-steaming techniques.

Technical problems involved in the application of crease resistant finishes to cotton fabrics were reviewed in a paper, "Investigations of Anti-Crease Treatments for Cotton," by R. F. Nickerson of Monsanto Chemical Co., Everett, Mass. Mr. Nickerson described the results of a sustained laboratory study of the effects of thermosetting resins on cotton and stressed the importance of the various application factors. He offered the conclusion that wrinkle resistance develops in proportion as cellulose molecules are cross-linked through resin bridges.

Intersectional Papers

Many problems of the textile industry may be solved by the application of resins to textiles in their acid colloid form, it was indicated in the prize winning paper of the Rhode Island Section in the A.A.T.C.C. intersectional prize paper contest. Presented by Alden D. Nute of American Cyanamid Co., Providence, the paper pointed out that excellent retention of rigidity of hand after laundering, such as is not possible with resins in common use, was one of the main advantages found in the trial treatment of a group of cotton fabrics of various types, rayon and nylon marquisette and a worsted gabardine shirting. It was observed also that there was a laundering stabilization to shrinkage, an improvement in abrasion resistance and no loss in tensile strength, especially when applied to cottons.

Entitled "Acid Colloids of Resins," the prize winning paper investigated most available types of melamine formaldehyde and urea formaldehyde resins, both alkylated and unalkylated. According to the paper, Colloids were judged suitable mediums for the application of pigment dyes and it was noted also that while several melamines would form suitable acid colloids, only one urea resin (Uformite 470) would do so. As textile finishing materials they were termed an intermediate between thermosetting monomers and fully polymerized thermoplastic resin emulsions.

Four tests to evaluate the behavior of a dye in a dyebath and to predict performance in dyeing were described in the paper of the Northern New England Section, which won second honors in the intersectional prize paper contest. Presented by Prof. John H. Skinkle of Lowell (Mass.) Textile Institute, the paper revealed how these four tests—exhaustion, strike, penetration and levelling—quantitatively evaluated, make it possible to predict how one dyestuff would act in comparison with another, and also to compare the action of dyeing methods, assistants, concentrations and different textile materials. The paper revealed that each of the four qualities may be evaluated quantitatively, preferably by use of the spectrophotometer, but also by any form of colorimeter or by simple visual examination. The methods decided upon for routine comparison of dyes were investigated and it was noted that one of the advantages of the procedures adopted was that the method as well as the dye being investigated could be varied.

The Piedmont Section, in its paper which won third honors in the prize paper contest, showed how colorfastness problems on acetate-viscose blends can be solved by applying vat colors, a development found possible through the use of tannic acid and a phenol-sulfur condensate. According to the paper very fine fastness to the usual rayon tests and high resistance to gas fading was shown after dyeing on continuous equipment by the method developed. Laboratory tests revealed that after a treatment in tannic acid or a phenol-sulfur condensate, alone or in combination, many fabrics containing viscose and acetate could be dyed satisfactory union shades with a large range of vat colors. The paper, "Dyeing Mixed Acetate and Viscose Fabrics with Vat Colors," was presented by a committee headed by C. B. Ordway of Burlington Mills and was read by Joseph Lindsay, Jr., of Clemson College.

The Mid-West Section, in its intersectional contest paper, reported on development of a new accelerated test for evaluating the resistance of wool oils to oxidation in storage. Bertil A. Ryberg of Proctor & Gamble Co., Ivorydale, Ohio, chairman of the committee which prepared it, presented the test. It was offered to the national body for consideration as a tentative test method. About 2,000 swatches were made in connection with the paper and 1,200 on mounts were shown in connection with the presentation to illustrate the correlation between natural ageing, the proposed test at 120° F., at 190° for 16 hours and the Fadeometer test. It was reported that the proposed test showed excellent correlation with natural ageing, in the areas of the various laboratories, with interesting variations in the results of natural ageing being observed.

"Dimensional Changes Occurring in Spun Viscose Rayon Fabrics During Finishing Operations on Machinery Used for Obtaining Shrinkage Stabilization" was the theme of the Philadelphia Section's paper, presented by Jackson A. Woodruff of American Viscose Corp., Marcus Hook, Pa.

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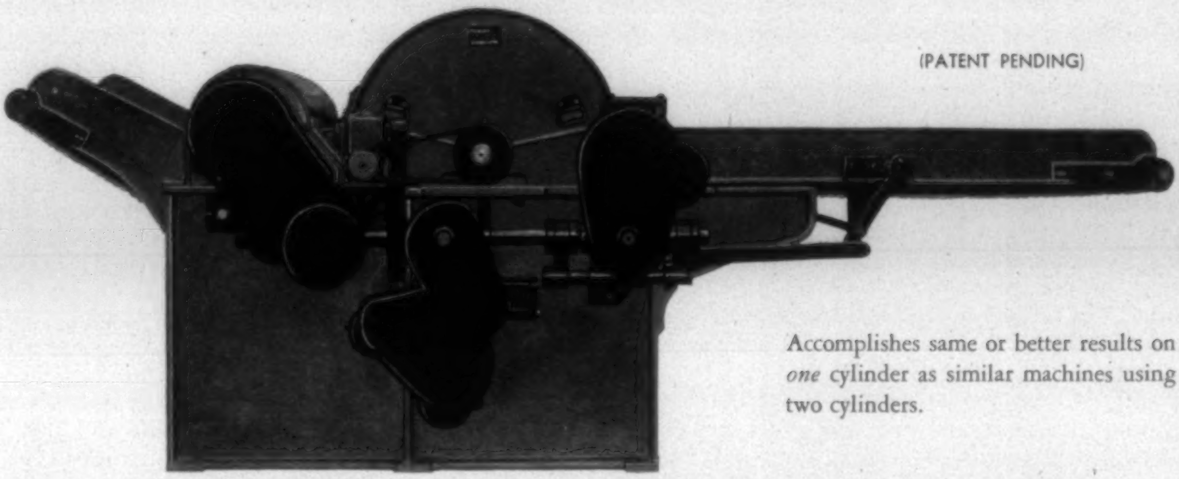

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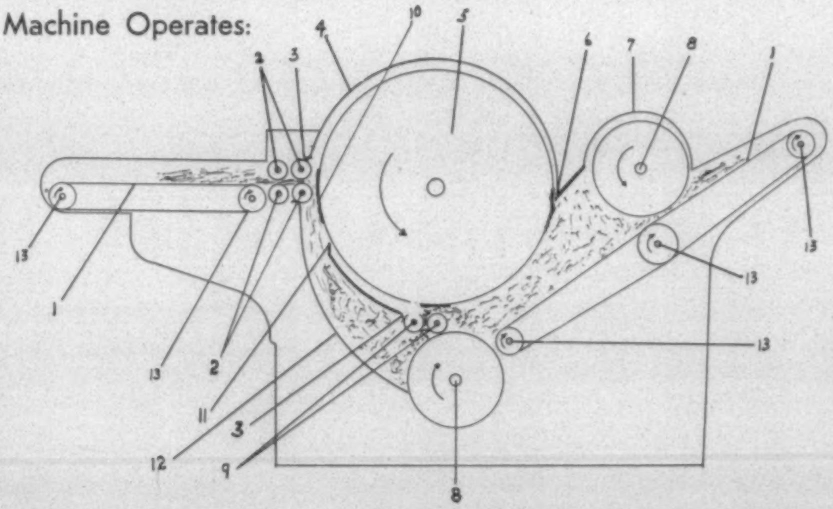

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The paper revealed that generally speaking minimum tension during and after the final drying is essential to successful final shrinkage control of spun viscose rayon fabrics and should be preceded by normal tensions on warp and filling in prior steps such as padding, rolling-up and clip tentering. Some observations and conclusions noted in the paper were: In general, it is easier to achieve the desired final shrinkage test results if a tension is applied during either the padding and/or drying operation. . . . Warpwise extension on a calender following cure "was apparently without harm when followed by relaxed washing and drying." . . . Washing is a step forced upon the producers of quality merchandise in order that the soluble chemicals remaining in the fabric may be removed. . . . The final dryings can be done in several types of machines. . . . All operations on machinery used after relaxed drying result in a processing gain when referred to the dried condition.

The South Central Section indicated in its paper that the crockfastness of packaged-dyed napthol cotton yarns can be improved in numerous ways by simple changes in the various steps of processing. Presented by Dr. William F. Luther of the Industrial Research Institute, University of Chattanooga, the paper investigated five processing steps on two types of dyeings. The steps were: Yarn preparation, manner of naptholation, manner developing, soaping and softening. Number of dyes used was limited purposely in order to devote attention to a larger number of factors. Those used consisted of two per cent dyeings of Napthol ASSW developed with two per cent KB base and with seven per cent RN salt. All were done on 30/2 combed mercerized cotton yarn, and most of the results checked in triplicate. The standard A.A.T.C.C. colorfastness to rubbing test was used and the No. 4 wash test.

The Southeastern Section in its paper showed how improvements in the processing of cotton, both for greater efficiency and better quality of fabrics as well as the solving of some dyeing problems, is possible through determination of maturity of the fiber in the raw state. Presented by Herbert O. Smith of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, the paper, "The Application of the Differential Dyeing Test for Fiber Maturity to the Processing of Cotton," cited examples of how the test, developed by the laboratory, had proved of value in the textile industry. The paper cited how the test had been used on one lot of cotton, predicting it to be inferior, and that subsequent data from mill records of spinning performance showed this to be true. On another occasion the test was used to distinguish cottons that would not dye well together, enabling one mill to use a percentage of strict middling spotted with middling inch to manufacture corduroys to be dyed in dark shades.

Patrick J. Kennedy of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., chairman of the A.A.T.C.C. Intersectional Contest Committee, presided over the presentation of the papers in an all-afternoon convention session. Assisting Mr. Kennedy on the national committee were: J. Robert Bonnar, General Dyestuff Corp., chairman of the association's research committee; Frank J. O'Neil, Pacific Mills; C. Norris Rabold, Erwin Cotton Mills, vice-president; J. Gilbert Mearns, Ho-ho-kus Bleachery; Hillary Robinette, Jr., Amalgamted Chemical Corp.; Frank L. Bradley, Forstmann Woolen Co., and L. W. Craft, Du Pont, secretary of the committee. William D. Appel of the National Bureau of Standards and past president of the A.A.T.C.C. acted as chief justice of the contest.

Maintenance & Engineering

A Higher Living Standard, Electrically

By R. J. DEMARTINI, Textile Application Engineer

Industrial Engineering Divisions, General Electric Co.

THE keystone in the arch of a rising standard of living is more and more production. We are today face-to-face with the necessity for raising that standard of living continually for our form of government and all the benefits we enjoy under it to persist in the world.

To maintain a satisfactory rate of increasing output, there must be either a correspondingly greater exertion of effort on the part of the nation's workers or there must be provided a substitute form of energy. In the days of empires, the solution to this problem lay in conquering more nations of people and in the free application of the lash. In the modern age, however, we are expected to accomplish the objective while people work fewer and fewer hours. The substitute form of energy, then, must carry the burden. Kilowatt-hours of electricity must supplant and supplement man-hours of labor.

Consider what this process has accomplished to date. In terms of constant dollars (1944 price level), the American worker turned $1,560 worth of goods in the year 1910 and $2,900 worth in 1948. Yet his work-week shrunk from 60 hours to just 40. His hourly wage simultaneously more than doubled, rising from 45 cents an hour to 95 cents. Real credit in these achievements should, of course, be accorded those machinery developments and improvements in processing techniques which made important contributions. But what is perhaps most significant here is that the number of horsepower at the worker's command was increased in this period from 2.2 to 6.4. In the 19 years from 1929 to 1948

Photo of switchboard designed and built by Mr. Harry Taylor, Greensboro Plant, for Salem Steel Company, Winston-Salem, North Carolina; showing three phase ground detector and voltmeter in upper panel. Five circuit breakers are installed for immediate use with three spaces for additional units having bus bars already provided.

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alone, the kilowatt hours used annually by each worker grew from 6,500 to 11,200. The energy in the waterfall and in nature's fuels had been harnessed through the medium of electricity and electrically driven machinery to make life more pleasant for everyone.

The textile industry has been very much involved in all of this. Since the day in 1893 when the switch was closed on the first cotton mill electrical system, the industry has come a long way in the application of electrical energy to the solution of its problems. By 1940, textile mills averaged approximately 3.6 kilowatt hours per man-hour—below the national average of five k.w.h., but substantial considering the nature of the industry's processes.

Progress along these lines is best made through the co-operative efforts of the mill man, the machinery manufacturer and the electrical engineer. Each is uniquely qualified in his own field, and complementing each others contributions the team is finding the way to cost reductions and quality improvement throughout the textile process. Such developments as co-ordinated electrical range drives, multi-motor slasher drives, weft straighteners, and the new electronic shuttle detector are the fruit of just such co-operative activity. No one of the three partners can expect to be staffed and equipped to cope with all aspects of such projects as these and it is in the best interest of all and the nation at large that they join forces to work out the answers.

The new electronic shuttle detector offers an excellent example of how engineers from the mill, the machinery builder and the electrical manufacturer can co-operate to the benefit of all. It is well known that the principal deterrent to the achievement of higher loom speeds is the crudeness of the mechanism employed to "bang-off" in the event of faulty shuttle flight. With higher speeds, all moving parts of the loom store more energy, energy which must be dissipated in the sudden collision between daggers and breast beam when the loom "protects." Even at today's speeds, that collision is often so violent as to result in destruction of the end-frames and the lay swords. What has been needed is a means for detecting a mispick early enough in the loom cycle to call for braking at a time when energy stored in the lay is at a minimum. Then there must be added a more gentle means for accomplishing the deceleration.

The director of research of a prominent loom manufacturer approached us with this problem one day early in 1948. He offered some very excellent suggestions on a means for accomplishing these objectives, and we began work. In the months that followed, an equipment was built and tested in the laboratory. When considered satisfactory there, arrangements were made with a mill to install it on a loom in production. Experience in the mill indicated a need for certain changes and these were provided. The product resulting then had the blessing of mill, machinery builder and manufacturer and has been started in limited production.

The life of shuttles and picker sticks has been increased and all of the mechanism associated with the old protection scheme has been removed from the lays. Already one mill reports that it has been able to increase by 18 per cent the speed of a loom equipped with the new detector control. To date, application of this equipment has been confined to large slow-speed looms, but work is now in process toward adapting it to the more commonly encountered high-speed loom. It is apparent that the increase in speed and the reduction in maintenance will bring about the kind of cost savings that make for a higher standard of living for all.

This job of providing America with an ever-rising standard of living falls squarely in the laps of the nation's engineers and technologists. How well you do that job will have a definite bearing on whether or not we can preserve in this country our democratic way of life.

The foregoing paper was presented by Mr. Demartini before the Nov. 2, 1949, meeting of the American Association of Textile Technologists in New York City.

Bahnson Conducts Maintenance Engineer Course

The second annual course on air conditioning maintenance recently was concluded by Bahnson Co., Winston-Salem, N. C., industrial air conditioning firm. A total of 99 maintenance engineers from 56 factories attended the two classes which were of one week's duration each and which were offered free of charge. Shown here is Agnew Bahnson, Jr., president, addressing the concluding banquet.

The Bahnson Co., industrial air conditioning firm of Winston-Salem, N. C., recently concluded its second annual series of maintenance engineer classes conducted especially for mill men who operate Bahnson equipment. At the invitation of the company, a total of 99 maintenance engineers from 56 mills in 12 states and one foreign country attended the course which was divided into two complete one-week sessions. There were 36 engineers registered for the Oct. 3-8 classes, and 63 for the Oct. 10-15 classes.

The course was originated by the Bahnson Co. as a means of thoroughly familiarizing mill maintenance men with the air conditioning equipment which they operate. Its purpose is not only to keep these men abreast of the new developments in air conditioning equipment and techniques, but also to assure maximum care and efficiency of equipment already installed. The course was divided into three main topics: Refrigeration, Air Distribution, and Controls. Classes were held from nine to four each day in the Robert E. Lee Hotel plus an evening discussion period. Visits were made to both the Bahnson Co. and the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. as part of the course.

In addition to the Bahnson engineers who conducted many of the classes, there were representatives from 14 other concerns whose equipment is used in Bahnson installations on hand to discuss their specific products. The following companies had representatives present as instructors: Minneapolis-Honeywell, Brown Instrument Co., Johnson Service Co., Marlo Coil Co., Sporlan Valve Co., Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp., Westinghouse Corp., Raytheon Corp., Ingersoll-Rand Corp., Betz Eng. Corp., American Pulley Co., C. H. Wheeler Co., Mundet Cork Co., and American Blower Co.

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Promotions, Resignations, Honors, Transfers, Appointments, Elections, Civic and Associational Activities

PERSONAL NEWS

Robert W. Moore retired Oct. 1 as overseer of the Rye Plant of Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co. at Piedmont, Ala. Mr. Moore had been associated with the company since 1915.

Ward Delaney, left, has resigned as president of the Institute of Textile Technology at Charlottesville, Va. His resignation becomes effective at the end of the current academic year, which is next June. In the meantime, Mr. Delaney plans to take an extended vacation, it is reported. . . . Arthur M. Allen of Hinckley, Allen, Tillinghast & Wheeler, Providence, R. I., attorneys, has resigned as secretary of the institute because of his inability to devote sufficient time to the office. Mr. Allen continues as a member of the board of trustees, however.

I. A. McDaniel, assistant treasurer of Goodyear Clearwater Mills, has assumed duties as the new president of the Cartersville (Ga.) Chamber of Commerce.

A number of personnel changes in the various divisions of Burlington Mills Corp. have been announced in recent weeks, as follows: In the Cramerton Division, J. R. Brandon, formerly assistant superintendent of weaving, has been named superintendent of weaving under W. F. Gaston at the Mayflower Plant. . . . James D. Barbee, former head of the spun yarn quality section in the Bur-Mil laboratory at Greensboro, N. C., has been transferred to the Cramerton Division to undertake a specialized manufacturing assignment under the direction of Division Manager C. C. Dawson. . . . Alex James of the spinning division succeeds Mr. Barbee at Greensboro.

In the spinning and spun weaving groups, four office managers were involved in changes: R. F. Paschal, formerly at Steele Mfg. Plant at Rockingham, N. C., became office manager at the Lakedale and Puritan plants at Fayetteville, N. C.; Leckster Willett, formerly at Lakedale and Puritan, was transferred to the Smithfield (N. C.) Plant as office manager; Lucius Kinlaw, formerly office managare at Smithfield, was transferred in the same capacity to the Robeson and St. Pauls Plants at St. Pauls, N. C.; and Marvin Carter, formerly at St. Pauls and Robeson, was transferred to Steele.

Other spinning personnel changes announced include: at the Modena Plant at Gastonia, N. C., Bruce Hodges, formerly general overseer of spinning at Flint Plant No. 1, Gastonia, was transferred to Modena as personnel supervisor. To replace Mr. Hodges, Loy E. Johnson, formerly second shift spinning overseer at Modena, was moved to Flint Plant No. 1 as general overseer of spinning. Bob Craig, formerly personnel supervisor at Modena, was transferred to the post of third shift spinning second hand; Vernal Ballew from third shift spinning overseer to second shift spinning overseer; Homer Long from third shift spinning second hand to third shift spinning overseer; Carl A. Wilson from first shift winding section man to second shift winding and twisting second hand; Rowdy Bryant from third shift winding section man to third shift winding and twisting second hand. . . . E. G. Canipe, formerly at St. Pauls, has been transferred to the Oxford (N. C.) Plant as general overseer of winding and twisting. . . . Promotions and additions at the Phenix Plant, Kings Mountain, N. C., follow: Robert C. Bush, former spinning second hand, has been promoted to third shift spinning overseer; Earl M. Wright, former winding section hand, has been promoted to winding second hand on the first shift; George P. Aldridge has been transferred from Ranlo to Phenix as spinning overseer on the first shift. . . . Additions to the plant staff at Phenix include Paul M. King as first shift carding overseer; Paul A. Howard, third shift winding and twisting overseer; and Craig O. Madison, first shift overseer.

In the Spun Weaving Division the following promotions and transfers have been announced: Ernest Moore, third shift weave room second hand at the Vamoco Plant, Franklinton, N. C., has been promoted to third shift weave room overseer; W. T. Minnich, third shift loom fixer at Vamoco, has been promoted to third shift second hand in the C-5 weave room; L. H. Calhoun has been promoted from planning to third shift throwing overseer at Puritan; and James Flowe, third shift weave room overseer at Vamoco, has been transferred to Puritan as first shift weave room overseer.

Louis Lazare has been elected a director of Burlington Mills Corp. Mr. Lazare has been a vice-president of Burlington Mills Corp. of New York since August, 1948, and is in charge of co-ordinating the merchandising policies of the company's finished goods divisions handling synthetic fabrics for the apparel trades. He was president of Duplex Fabrics Corp. prior to its acquisition by Burlington Mills in September, 1947.

Sidney A. Schell, foreman of the Bibb Mfg. Co. No. 1 Mill machine shop at Macon, Ga., has been honored by the company for having completed 35 years of service.

F. Springer Foster, overseer of designing and developing at the Valway Plant of Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga., became a member of the Callaway 25-Year Club Oct. 18.

Frank Webb, previously with Pacific Mills at Rhodhiss, N. C., has joined Spun Fibers, Inc., Whitnel, N. C., as third shift overseer.

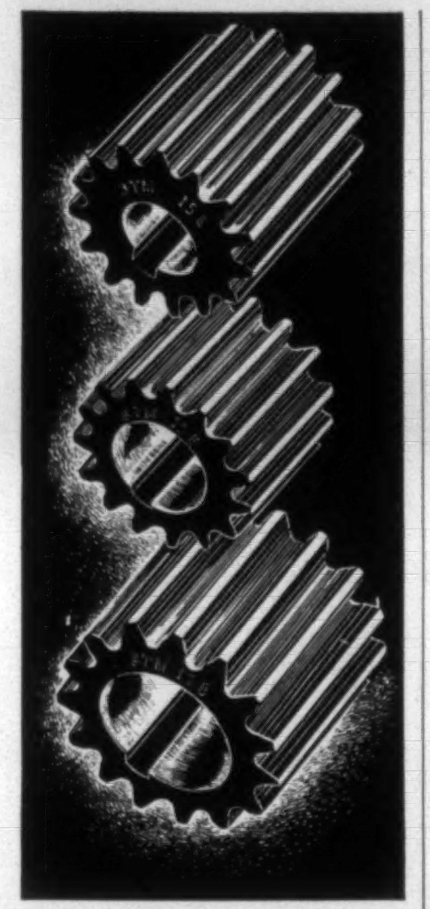
Miss Emmie Jennings and Edgar A. Terrell, Jr., vice-president of Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C., were married Nov. 5 at Laurens, S. C. Mrs. Terrell was secretary to F. Sadler Love of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute prior to her marriage.

Veo Story, a 1942 graduate of the University of Alabama, has been named full-time athletic and recreational director at Piedmont (S. C.) Mfg. Co. He formerly was connected with Chatham Mfg. Co. and American Enka Corp.

Dr. Alfred E. Brown has been appointed assistant director of research and Dr. Anthony M. Schwartz has been named manager of the new industrial chemicals division at Harris Research Laboratories at Washington, D. C. . . . New additons to the technical staff include Marian M. Hellstrom, formerly with Abbott Laboratories; Jacqueline M. Pritchard, from the National Bureau of Standards; and Nancy Jane Tucker, a recent graduate in chemistry from George Washington University.

James C. Shore, left, has been appointed technical director of Atlantic Chemical Co., Inc., Centredale, R. I., and will be in charge of application development, technical service and sales promotion. Mr. Shore was educated at Lowell (Mass.) Textile Institute and until recently was chief chemist at Glenlyon Print Works, division of Sayles Finishing Plants. His other previous connections include United States Finishing Co., Calco Chemical Division of American Cyanamid Co., Southbridge (Mass.) Finishing Co., and Milton Harris Research Laboratory.

R. L. and S. P. Stowe, operators of a number of textile plants at Belmont, N. C.,



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Nov. 6 celebrated the 60th anniversary of the establishment of their first business venture in Belmont, Stowe Mercantile Co., which is still serving the community.

Guy Byrd has resigned as superintendent of the Cascade Rayon Plant of Burlington Mills Corp. at Mooresville, N. C., to become superintendent of rayon operations at Osage Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C., a unit of Reeves Bros.

Lawrence I. Horner, chief chemist for the Rome, Ga., plant of Celanese Corp. of America, has been transferred to the company's plant at Cumberland, Md. Mr. Horner has been connected with the Rome plant since March, 1946. His new assignment will consist of a more responsible position in the firm's largest plant.

Charlie Jones has been promoted to head overseer of weaving at Micolas Cotton Mills, Opp, Ala. He has been connected with the firm since June, 1936. . . . J. O. Brown, formerly loom fixer at Opp Cotton Mills, has been promoted to second hand and will be in charge of third shift weaving at Micolas.

Gus F. Bennett has been named assistant superintendent in charge of slashing and weaving at the Shannon, Ga., plant of Brighton Mills, Inc. Mr. Bennett comes to his new post from a mill in Laurens, S. C., and he has held responsible positions in the textile industry for over 20 years.

John M. Reed, Southern manager for Ashworth Bros., is now able to spend several hours a day in the company's recently renovated and decorated offices at Charlotte, N. C. Mr. Reed, who for the past several weeks has been under treatment for a heart condition, has been instructed by his doctor to limit his activities.

John L. Gillis has been named general manager of the Merrimac Division of Monsanto Chemical Co. Mr. Gillis, who has been acting general manager of the division since last March, succeeds J. B. Rutter, who resigned to devote full time to consultant work.

R. F. Mensing has been elected vice-president and treasurer of Glass Fibers, Inc., Toledo, Ohio. F. H. May, Jr., was named vice-president, secretary and assistant to the president.

Paul Caldwell, newspaperman and photographer of Kannapolis, N. C., has been appointed to head the new Department of Public Relations which has been set up at Mooresville (N. C.) Mills. Mr. Caldwell in addition to his other duties, will edit a weekly newspaper for the company.

Robert Moore, an executive of Dacotah Cotton Mills, Inc., Lexington, N. C., last month was re-elected chairman of the Lexington Boy Scout District.

Douglas T. Boyd of Australia has been re-elected chairman of the board of The Wool Bureau. Other board members re-elected were F. Eugene Ackerman, chairman of the executive committee; W. Francis Fitzgerald, president; Harry J. Devereaux, L. Francis Hartley, Reginald G. Lund, Earl Newsom and J. Byron Wilson. John H. Fulweiler was re-elected secretary and treasurer.

Louie M. Saxon is now connected with Hyde Park Mills, Inc., Covington, Tenn., as general overseer of carding. He was associated with Aponaug Mfg. Co. of West Point, Miss., as manager and superintendent until the plant closed down last April.

James Oates, who retired from the textile business 18 months ago, has re-entered the business as overseer of carding at the Birmingham, Ala., plant of Avondale Mills.

George A. Dean, manager of the Spartanburg, S. C., branch office of A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. of Decatur, Ill., Nov. 1 celebrated the completion of 30 years of service with the firm.

Paul Gaffney, formerly overseer of the weaving department at Limestone Mfg. Co., Gaffney, S. C., has been appointed assistant superintendent of Orr Mills at Anderson, S. C.

James J. Lamb has been elected a vice-president of Southeastern Cottons, Inc., and George W. Felker has been made assistant to the president, Donald Comer, Jr. Mr. Lamb will continue as manager of the men's wear division and Mr. Felker will continue to supervise product development and production control.

Fred J. Came, formerly of Clemson, S. C., has been employed by the government of Burma as general manager and superintendent of a new cotton mill now nearing completion in Rangood. Edward Cranshaw of Manchester, N. H., formerly with Amoskeag Lawrence Mills, Inc., has been employed as assistant superintendent for the new mill. Mr. Came left for Burma Oct. 21 and Mr. Cranshaw left early in November. The new spinning mill, to be equipped with 20,000 spindles of American machinery, was designed by Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., who also assisted Burma government officials in employing a supervisory staff.

Ben R. Rudisill last month was elected president of Carlton Yarns Mills, Inc., which operates plants at Cherryville and Salisbury, N. C. Mr. Rudisill succeeds his late father, Carl A. Rudisill, who died Sept. 9. He will continue as treasurer and general manager, positions he has held for some time. . . . Mrs. T. W. Borland, the former Margaret Rudsisill, was elected by stockholders to replace her father on the board of directors. All other officers and directors were re-elected.

Walter S. Montgomery, president and treasurer of Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., attended the fifth Joint Civilian Orientation Conference at Washington, D. C., Oct. 31-Nov. 7. The conference is designed to acquaint the public with the responsibilities and activities of the military departments and conference members are drawn from a geographic cross-section of leaders in business, labor, education, news and other fields.

James H. Riddle has been appointed general manager of North Carolina Finishing Co., Yadkin, N. C., succeeding W. F. Rob-

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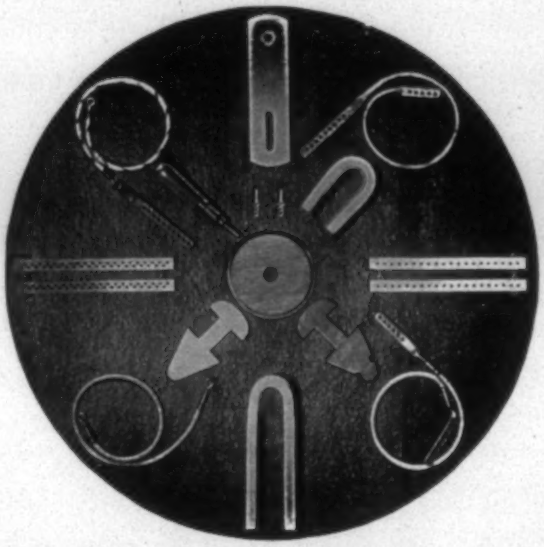

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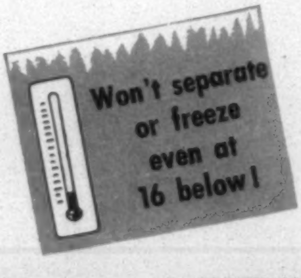

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ertson, who resigned to become assistant general manager of the Ware Shoals (S. C.) Division of Riegel Textile Corp. Since August Mr. Riddle has served as superintendent of the rayon division of the company and prior to that was assistant superintendent of the cotton division.

F. Farwell Long, for the past ten years manager of the Marcus Hook, Pa., plant of American Viscose Corp., has been named manager of the Lewistown, Pa., plant, succeeding Harold J. Michel, who in turn succeeds Mr. Long at Marcus Hook. Both men have been actively associated with the rayon industry for many years.

Robert F. McKown has been appointed general superintendent of finishing and Kelly E. Traynham as superintendent of finishing at the Ware Shoals (S. C.) Division of Riegel Textile Corp. Mr. McKown succeeds S. B. Carson, who resigned recently to become associated with J. P. Stevens & Co.

L. O. Kimberly, Jr., of Atlanta, Ga., has been appointed manager of the traffic department of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association and the Cotton Manufacturers Association of South Carolina. He succeeds the late Carl R. Cunningham, Sr.

Lewis F. Sawyer, for many years connected with the Cotton-Textile Institute as industrial accountant, recently became associated with Manchester (N. H.) Narrow Fabrics Co.

Werner von Bergen, director of research for Forstmann Woolen Co. of Passaic, N. J., and A. G. Ashcroft, director of research for Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Co. of Yonkers, N. Y., were honored at a luncheon last month in Philadelphia when they were presented awards by the American Society of Testing Materials for outstanding scientific contributions to the wool industry.

Leland H. Burt has been appointed, effective Dec. 1, supervisor of CMC (new cellulose gum) development for Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Del. Werner C. Brown will become supervisor of CMC sales on the same date.

OBITUARIES

James W. Cates, 74, for 29 years superintendent of Edenton (N. C.) Cotton Mills, died Nov. 1 at a hospital in Raleigh, N. C. Surviving are his wife, four sons, one daughter and one sister.

Theodore Clark, 54, vice-president and a director of Kendall Co., died recently. Private funeral services were held in Boston, Mass., Nov. 5. Mr. Clark, who had been connected with Kendall for 24 years, is survived by his wife, a daughter and a son.

James N. Cothran, 74, of Charlotte, N. C., at one time superintendent of Pendleton Mfg. Co. at LaFrance, S. C., died Nov. 3 at a hospital in Charlotte. Surviving are two daughters, a son, and a number of nephews and nieces.

Russell H. Leonard, 61, president of Pepperell Mfg. Co., died suddenly Nov. 5 at his home in Brookline, Mass. Mr. Leonard's death came in the 25th year of his association with Pepperell; he joined the firm as treasurer after previously having served as treasurer of Ipswitch Mills and Wampanoag Mills, Fall River, Mass. He also at one time was associated with Ludlow (Mass.) Mfg. Co. A 1910 graduate of Harvard, Mr. Leonard's early career included work with the U. S. Tariff Commission in textile matters. He is a former director of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. Surviving are his wife, two daughters and a son.

John W. Littlefield, 64, associate of Watson-Williams Co. of Greenville, S. C., makers of textile products, died Oct. 31 at a hospital in Greenwood, S. C. Mr. Littlefield also was connected with Watson & Desmond, textile supply agency of Charlotte. Surviving are his wife, a son, one brother and three sisters.

Clarence Marks, 46, assistant secretary, comptroller and a director of N. Erlanger, Blumgart & Co., Inc., textile firm of New York City, died Oct. 23. Surviving are his wife, two sons, his parents and two brothers.

Bernard W. Peck, 61, credit manager of LaFrance Industries, died Nov. 5 at his home in Hempstead, L. I., N. Y. A native of England, Mr. Peck came to this country in 1919 as secretary for William Hollins & Co., spinners and weavers, to establish selling organizations in the United States and Canada. Later he became a naturalized citizen. Surviving are his wife, two sons and a sister.

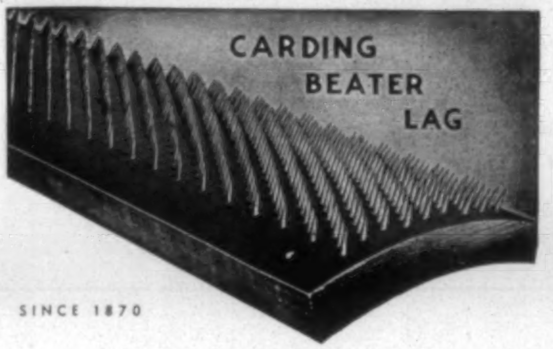
John M. Platt, 29, assistant to the manager of Springs Cotton Mills at Chester, S. C., was killed Nov. 6 in an automobile accident near Rock Hill, S. C. A graduate of Clemson College, Mr. Platt served with the Air Force in the China-Burma-India theater during the war and became associated with Springs Cotton Mills upon his release from military service. He is survived by his mother and one sister.

D. G. Reid, 70, retired textile executive of LaGrange, Ga., died Nov. 6 at a hospital in LaGrange. Mr. Reid was superintendent of Calumet Mills, Hogansville, Ga., for 24 years. When the mill was purchased by U. S. Rubber Co. the name was changed to Reid Mills. Surviving are his wife, a son and four sisters.

Charles S. Traer, 58, chairman of the board of Acme Steel Co., Chicago, Ill., died suddenly Oct. 25 of a heart attack. Mr. Traer had just completed 30 years of active service with Acme, having started with the firm as works manager in 1919. Surviving are his wife, two daughters, a sister and a brother.

Zaccheus F. Wright, 80, retired mill president, banker and civic leader of Newberry, S. C., died Oct. 26. Mr. Wright was president of Newberry Cotton Mills from 1905 until the sale of the plant in 1946. It is reported that Mr. Wright knew everyone of his 700 mill employees by name. He was responsible for building Willowbrook Park, located in the mill village. Surviving are two sisters and a brother.

PINS and LAGS



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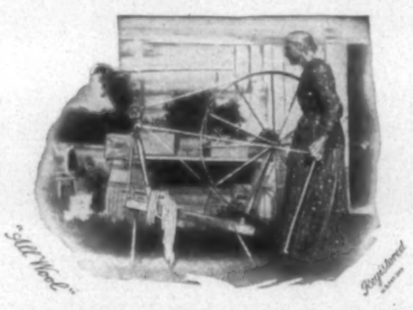

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MILL NEWS

CONSTRUCTION. NEW EQUIPMENT. FINANCIAL REPORTS. CHARTERS. AWARDS. VILLAGE ACTIVITY. SALES AND PURCHASES

Thomaston, Ga. — A number of improvements are being made on the large No. 1 warehouse of Thomaston Mills. Weather boarding, studding and old beams have been removed and are being replaced with a new brick wall. A new concrete platform has been installed. A new Cocker warper has been put into operation at the firm's Griffin (Ga.) Division.

Whitnel, N. C.—The addition to the plant of Spun Fibers, Inc., has been completed and machinery installed.

Lafayette, Ala.—All homes in the local mill village of Avondale Mills were sold to occupants last month.

New Braunfels, Tex.—New Braunfels Textile Mill, Inc., is in the process of installing new manufacturing machinery and finishing equipment. It produces ginghams, shirtings, dress goods, drapery and handkerchief fabrics.

Greenville, S. C.—Brandon Corp. now has in production a new rayon fabric unit. New equipment at the plant includes Waukesha ball bearing stainless steel pumps for pumping size, and Standard Mill Supply inspecting machines. The plant now operates 131,920 spindles as against 126,512 last year, and 3,126 looms against a previous 2,990.

Huntersville, N. C.—Anchor Mills Co. recently has completed installation of a package dyeing set-up, and now is offering colored sale yarns.

Spartanburg, S. C.—The Saxon Plant of Mills Mill is now in the midst of making improvements in its spinning and slashing departments.

Winston-Salem, N. C.—Carolina Insulating Yarn Co. has completed installation of new dyeing machinery.

Greenville, S. C.—Delta Finishing Co. of Greenville was chartered last month to deal in textile fabrics and fibers. C. F. Haynesworth, Jr., is listed as president of the new concern.

Norwood, N. C. — Collins & Aikman Corp. was host Oct. 15 at a barbecue dinner to employees of the firm and invited guests, a total of about 2,000 persons. The guests were taken on a tour of the plant to view the many improvements accomplished since acquisition by Collins & Aikman. Guests were impressed with the large recreation building adjoining the mill, the modern cafeteria, first aid clinic, spacious and immaculate rest rooms and the general appearance of the mill village.

Opp, Ala.—The expansion and improvement program at Opp Cotton Mills, which began in 1947, has been completed with the exception of the installation of one slubber in the card room and 151 X2 looms in the weave room. New construction accomplished includes a new building 34 by 280 feet covering one side of the spinning and card rooms and another building 80 by 34 feet to house the new slubbers. Equipment added during the program includes: Opener room —two No. 11 lattice openers, one No. 12 lattice opener, two conveyor belts, all present equipment thoroughly overhauled. Picker room—one new picker with three blending reserve hoppers and one new condenser. Card room—16 40-inch cards; 12 deliveries of breaker drawing, 12 deliveries of finished drawing and four new inter-draft slubbers. Spinning room—43 new four-inch gauge, 256-spindle Whitin spinning frames complete with ball bearings throughout, one Barber-Colman spooler and one Barber-Colman warper. Weave room—300 40-inch X2 Model Draper looms.

Cedartown, Ga. — Approximately 400 employees of Cedartown Textiles, Inc., their wives and families, were guests at the annual employees' party held recently at the American Legion Home in Cedartown. The big day got underway with a chicken barbecue, followed by movies. In the evening a dance was held, preceded by a mock wedding presented by the employees.

Denison, Tex. — Miss Eloise Munson, president of Denison Cotton Mill, recently presented a block and a half area near the mill as a recreational park for the community. The park will be dedicated to the memory of her late father, W. B. Munson, Sr., founder of the mill.

Hartwell, Ga. — Ground was broken Nov. 8 for a million dollar addition to the rayon plant here of Textron, Inc. Textron officials, including President Royal Little, were present for the event. The first spade of earth was turned by Charlie Daniel of Daniel Construction Co., Greenville, S. C., a board member of Textron. When the addition is completed, 128 looms will be added, Mr. Little reported. He said he expected the total installation would be completed and all looms operating by September, 1950.

Stonewall, Miss. — Fiske-Carter Construction Co. of Spartanburg, S. C., has been awarded the contract at $509,618 for construction of a weave building and extension to Mill Building No. 2 of Erwin Cotton Mills Co. Architect-engineer for the project is Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc.

Lexington, N. C. — Frank H. Conner Co. of Charlotte, N. C., has been awarded the contract for construction of a textile plant here for Frank Ix & Sons, New York. Architect for the project is Biberstein & Bowles, Inc., of Charlotte. The estimated cost was not stated.

Lincolnton, N. C.—The offices of two mills, Glenn Mills, Inc., and Rhodes-Rhyne Mfg. Co., located about a mile apart on the outskirts of Lincolnton, were broken into by thieves on the same night last month and an undetermined amount of cash stolen. Officials of both mills report that the amounts taken were small.

Greenwood, S. C.—Plans were announced Oct. 28 for the merger of Abney Mills and its subsidiary, Brandon Corp. and Belton Mills. The resulting company will be known as Abney Mills. The mills produce cotton and spun rayon fabrics and employ approximately 7,000 workers. The new corporation will make its headquarters in Greenwood and will operate mills in Anderson, Belton, Greenville, Greenwood, Newry and Woodruff, S. C., and a finishing plant at Travelers Rest, S. C.

LaFayette, Ga. — Operations were resumed Oct. 31 at LaFayette Cotton Mill. The mill was closed July 22 after the Treasury Department filed a tax lien against it for income tax claims in excess of $155,000. Mill management has made adjustments and also paid off employees for the last week of work, together with a substantial bonus.

Joanna, S. C.—Eighteen employees of Joanna Cotton Mills Co. have worked 25 years or more without a lost-time accident, it was revealed recently. The entire group represents 531 years without a lost-time accident. M. E. Smith tops the list with 36 years and six months. John H. Davenport is director of the plant's safety program.

Rome, Ga. — The National Labor Relations Board early this month reversed the recommendations of its trial examiner, made last February, and threw out a complaint of unfair labor practices brought by the Textile Workers Union of America (C.I.O.) against Anchor Rome Mills, Inc. The decision practically wipes out a $350,000 liability on the part of the plant, company spokesmen estimated, and they termed the reversal order one of the most important N.L.R.B. decisions ever made in union arbitrations and negotiations.

Taylorsville, N. C.—An expansion program currently underway at Schneider Mills is expected to double the plant's output by January. Within the past several weeks the plant has received 84 Crompton & Knowles S-6 looms and by January an additional 108 XD 50-inch Draper looms and auxiliary equipment are expected to arrive. Further future plans call for the installation by next June of 5,000 throwing spindles.

Bemis, Tenn.—Bemis Bro. Bag Co. will honor the people connected with its operations in Bemis, site of Bemis Cotton Mill, and all of the firm's more than 10,000 men and women in its 29 plants throughout the nation, next May 20 when the Tennessee community celebrates the golden anniversary of its founding. The community's 50th birthday observance, according to Fred J. Young, Sr., manager of Bemis Cotton Mill, "will be dedicated to the employees of Bemis and their families who by their fine co-operation down through the years have made the history of our town one of outstanding progress and development. Well-deserved recognition will be given to their enthusiasm and loyalty." H. J. Coyne, office manager of Bemis Cotton Mill, and C. W. Loomis, vice-president of Bemis Bro. Bag Co., have been named general chairmen of the event for the company by F. G. Bemis, president. A steering committee, representing the people of

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Bemis, has been named by Mr. Coyne to help guide in planning and staging the elaborate celebration in which there will be a part for all employees and their families. Gov. Gordon Browning of Tennessee has been invited to be the main speaker of the occasion. Employees of the company's other plants located in 24 leading cities throughout the United States will be invited to take part in certain phases of the celebration.

SPRAY, N. C.—"Industry in Action," a new type educational project designed to acquaint students and people with the industries about them, got underway last month at plants in Virginia and North Carolina of Fieldcrest Mills. A novel phase of the program occurred when senior high school students in Henry County, Va., took over operation of two Fieldcrest plants for one morning, just as students take over a town's government for a day to learn civics. In North Carolina, teachers were taken on plant tours to observe the abstract scientific and other principles taught in the classroom being put to practical, everyday use.

BRISTOL, TENN. — Employees of Bristol plant of Burlington Mills Corp. have received the Liberty Mutual Insurance Co.'s accident prevention award in recognition of the plant's record of operating one million man-hours without a lost-time accident from Jan. 2, 1948, through Aug. 5, 1949. At recent ceremonies, a blue and white flag, symbolic of the award, was presented to Plant Superintendent C. H. Sanders by Engineer F. A. Walker of Liberty Mutual.

GREENSBORO, N. C. — More than 600 veteran employees of Cone Mills Corp. were awarded service pins at ceremonies recently. Among those honored for long-time service to the firm were five executives: Saul F. Dribben, president of Cone Export and Commission Co., Inc., of New York, and a vice-president of Cone Mills Corp., who has been with the firm since 1894; Bernard M. Cone, chairman of the board, who has been with the company since 1904; Herman Cone, president, with the firm since 1914; Marion W. Heiss, vice-president, with Cone since 1918; and Sigmund Sternberger, a member of the board of directors, who has been with the company since 1906.

EL PASO, TEX.—The land, buildings and machinery of Lone Star Cotton Mills, Inc., has been purchased by Crescent Corp. of Fall River, Mass., Jacob Ziskind, president of Crescent, announced recently. The plant property comprises some 100,000 square feet of manufacturing space and was operated as a 10,000 spindle spinning and weaving unit, producing cotton duck, drills and pocketings. The relatively new yarn production equipment and old, narrow looms are expected to be sold separately from the real estate.

For The Textile Industry's Use

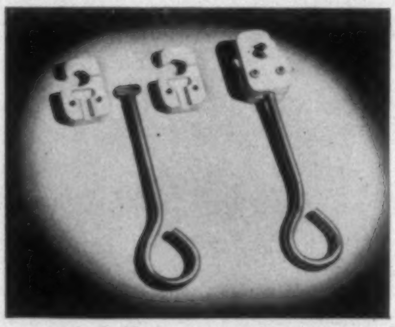
EQUIPMENT — SUPPLIES — LITERATURE

New Textile Publication Gives News In Digest Form

Textile Briefs, a monthly magazine containing important current articles in the textile press, digested by engineers for busy executives, made its debut last month. According to an official of the new publication, whose home address is 230 Boylston Street, Boston 16, Mass., the objective of the new organ "is to place in the hands of busy textile technicians, mill engineers and others of supervisory nature, a concise, complete and interesting review of what we consider would be the best articles appearing in all textile magazines of that period. Of 12 articles reviewed in the initial copy of *Textile Briefs,* four are from TEXTILE BULLETIN: "Advances in Cleaning at the Gin," from the August, 1949, issue; and from the July, 1949, issue: "Utilizing Municipal Facilities for Waste Disposal," "The Mill of Today" and "Versatile Device for Himalaya Yarn."

New Design For Sister Hook Being Tested By AlSiMag

American Lava Corp., Chattanooga 5, Tenn., reports that it has a newly designed Sister Hook ready for practical mill tests. The firm states that a sample will be sent free on request to any concern who would like to test the new item in its plant. Company officials emphasize that the new AlSiMag Sister Hook is not yet a tested product and that it will not be offered for sale until practical mill tests prove that it has real advantages. Theoretical advantages listed for the new guide follow: (1) made of a hard, homogeneous material, AlSiMag 192 (can also be furnished in AlSiMag 193, an electrical conductor which eliminates static when properly grounded); (2) is easily threaded and yarn can be fed at any angle; (3) uniform in size and material; (4) for economy in production it is made in two parts and is accurately held on a metal T support and clamped by tightly spun-in brads; (5) the metal T support can be of the design required for any application; and (6) since the supports are clamped, there is no cement to weaken through age or vibration.



Firms Announce New Books For The Textile Industry

The second edition of *Textile Testing,* revised and enlarged, is now available to the industry from Chemical Publishing Co., Inc., 26 Court Street, Brooklyn 2, N. Y. The author, John H. Skinkle, associate professor of textile chemistry at Lowell (Mass.) Textile Institute, points out in his introduction to the second edition that the changes which were made were mostly in the direction of adding new material rather than discarding much, and in bringing up to date many techniques and methods. The section on water resistance, he points out, has been entirely rewritten in view of the experience obtained in World War II. The book contains 19 chapters, divided into three parts: Physical Testing, Chemical Testing, and Microscopical Testing. The text is augmented by 57 illustrations and 34 tables.

Textile Book Publishers, Inc., 303 Fifth Avenue, New York City, has announced that in view of the constant and urgent requests for its handbooks on rayons and other synthetic textiles, it is planning such a book for publication in the Fall of 1950 to be titled *American Handbook of Synthetic Textiles.* Herbert R. Mauersberger, technical editor of *Rayon and Synthetic Textiles,* will be editor-in-chief, with a number of collaborators, all specialists in their particular fields. This book will replace the *American Nylon Handbook* originally announced. The book will cover cellulosic and non-cellulosic synthetics including viscose, acetate and cuprammonium rayons, nylon, Vinyons, Orlon, Plexon, Saran, polyethylene, Velon, Vicara, soybean, peanut and alginate fibers, as well as Fiberglas, in all phases of conversion from raw material to finished goods. For those interested in securing a copy of this book the firm will accept your advance orders from now on, which will enable it to adjust the size of the edition.

Davis & Furber Machine Co. Opens Branch In Charlotte

Davis & Furber Machine Co. of North Andover, Mass., recently established a new sales office and warehouse in Charlotte, N. C. In stock at the new facility will be maintenance and spare parts for all Davis & Furber machines and such supplies as tapes and aprons for condensers, card clothing,

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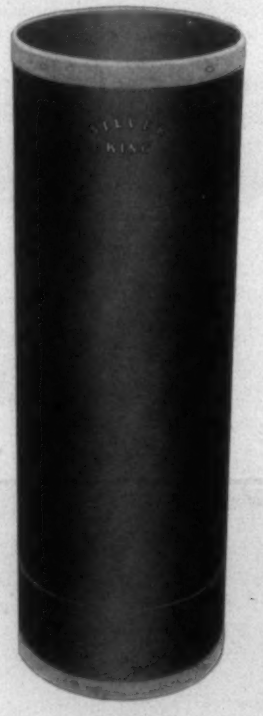

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Photo shows unloading and hoisting of one of 46 spinning frames in a recent moving operation.

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napper clothing, hand cards, doffer comb blades and static eliminators. Also, a demonstration model of the No. 60 electro-pneumatic warp spooler will be set on display. The new Davis & Furber branch will be under the management of Grover C. Truslow, who recently joined the firm.

New KIF Dyehouse Truck Embodies Many features

Answers to many workers' problems is a new design of dyehouse truck developed by KIF Industrial Fabricators, North Haven, Conn. Created to fill the industry's greatest need as indicated by a study of dyehouse operations, it incorporates patented construction features which "keep workers' feet dry." Unique drainage funnels washing and dyeing liquids through a central outlet, away from workers' feet. The patented drainage prevents damage to cloth that occurs in perforated bottom trucks which drench workers' feet. There are no perforations to suck wet fabrics through and tear them. This damaging action is offset by KIF's unique channel-protector.

Stainless steel sides have replaced conventional slatted sides through which liquids spill. KIF's solid sides also prevent cloth from being frayed. The top edges of the stainless tub are rolled for worker and cloth protection.

The WIF dyehouse truck is made in sizes to suit a variety of washing, dyeing and liquid-handling operations. Equipped with heavy duty roller bearing wheels and casters, the trucks roll easily and afford rugged duty. Following the formula that has inaugurated other successful products, the KIF dyehouse truck was created specifically to meet a market's "crying need."

New Fulling Mill Added To Riggs & Lombard Line

Riggs & Lombard of Lowell, Mass., manufacturer of the Fleet Line of wet finishing equipment, have added an all stainless steel fulling mill to its line. All parts of this machine, except a few outside levers and brackets and the roll coverings, are made of stainless steel. The rolls are of rubber ring construction with stainless steel end plates, while pressure and lift are regulated through finger tip pneumatic control. This mill is of great value where white goods are fulled, it is claimed, as there is no danger of their being contaminated by foreign matter, which might possibly be the case if the sides were of wood and some inside parts of iron. Due to the smoothness of the all stainless steel parts that contact the fibers, a better handle (or feel) is imparted to the fabric. The upper sides are integral with the tub sides making the mill extremely stable and free from vibration. The heavy duty guides and packing boxes which have proved so successful on the standard fulling mills have been retained.

New Anti-Foam Agents Developed By Dearborn

Dearborn Chemical Co., 310 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, has announced the development of new organic anti-foam agents especially applicable to the textile field. The new anti-foams possess properties which would make them applicable as a textile lubricant, besides being a specific de-foamer, it is claimed. The compounds are acylation products of polyethylene polyamines condensed with naphthenic acids. These naphthenyl amides are highly viscous oils, dark in color, and are readily dispersible in water on moderate agitation. Samples of the products are available as water dispersible basic materials and acetate salts.

Advantages Of Cuprofix Are Shown In Color Film

Sandoz Chemical Works, Inc., currently is promoting its compound, Cuprofix, for increasing the fastness of direct dyes to washing, hot wet processing and perspiration. Cuprofix, a greenish powder readily soluble in water, is the result of many years of research by Sandoz chemists in Basle, Switzerland. A. T. Hanes, Jr., manager of the Southern branch of Sandoz at Charlotte, N. C., was host Nov. 4 to members of the Southern staff at a buffet supper at which time a color and sound film was shown demonstrating in actual mill operations the effectiveness of the compound.

As demonstrated in the film, the Cuprofix process is suitable in the dyeing of cotton or rayon fabrics, particularly those that have been treated with resin, half-hose and other knitwear, package dyeing and the dyeing of cotton raw stock, rayon waste or staple. It was pointed out, however, that the process is effective only with a group of about 30 direct dyes designated and marketed as Cuprofix Colors. Mr. Hanes plans to show the Cuprofix film to interested groups of chemists and colorists in the South.

Bassick Releases New Folder On V Grooved-Wheel Casters

A new eight-page folder which gives latest information on V grooved-wheel casters for angle iron track is now available from the Bassick Co., Bridgeport, Conn. These casters with V grooves are designed to operate on angle iron tracks which can be laid out in accordance with the most efficient flow of production, thus saving floor space and handling time. The track can be easily relocated as conditions require, thus providing an inexpensive system of controlled materials-handling with greater flexibility than overhead conveyor systems. Dollies and fixtures can be rolled off the track at will and moved on the floor, further increasing flexibility. The folder states that V grooved-wheel casters operating on angle iron track normally require one-third or less the amount of power which would otherwise be needed to move the same load.

Eight photographs in this folder show these Bassick V grooved-wheel casters in actual use by different industries. There are also two pages of cross-sectional designs which illustrate corner turns, turn-and-cross-over, and single and double switch installa-

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tions of the track. These drawings suggest the ease with which angle iron track may be installed, removed and relocated. Other information includes catalog listings and photographs of the complete line of casters. Free copies of this folder may be obtained by writing to the Bassick Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

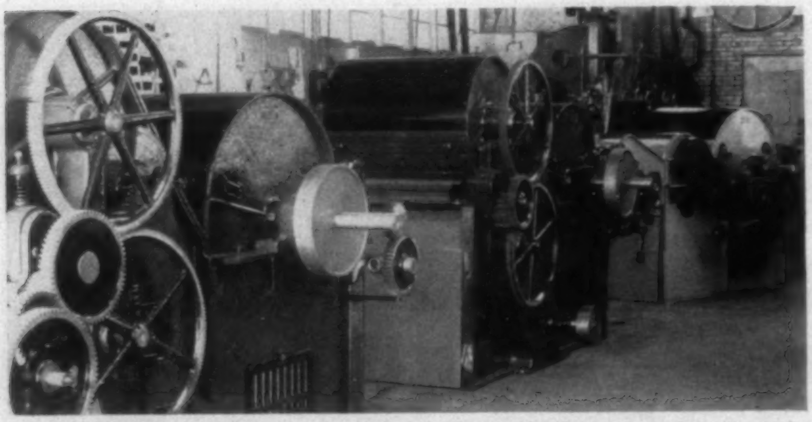
Kirkman & Dixon Develop New Type Waste Machine

Kirkman & Dixon of Greenwood, S. C., recently announced development of the K & D single cylinder waste machine which is described as an invention to restore the waste accumulated during the operation of textile mills back to useful fiber and to perform such an operation in a one-cylinder, compact, simple and inexpensive machine. The object of this invention is to shred the waste material twice on one cylinder, eliminating the second cylinder, but producing as good or better results as two cylinders on similar types of waste machines. The use of only one cylinder eliminates approximately two-thirds of the gearing and related parts usually required on machines of this type, the company states.

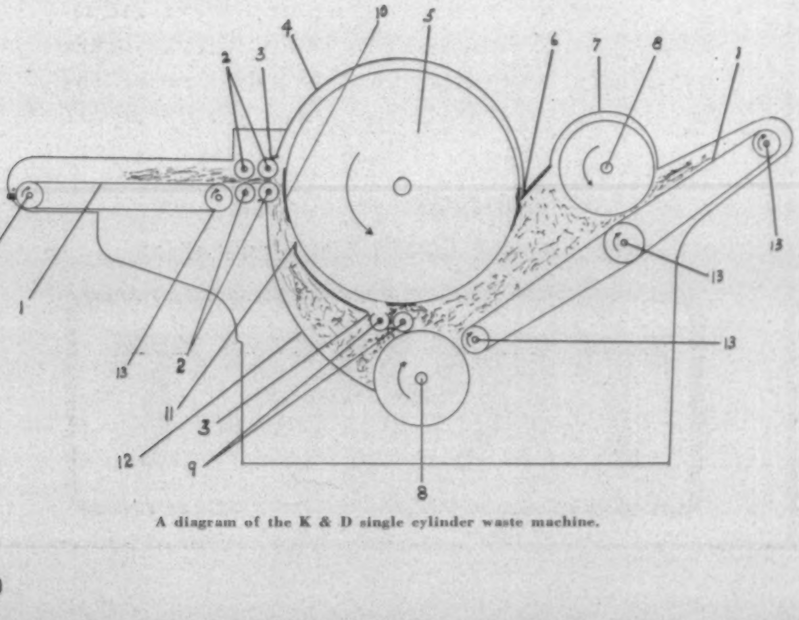
The older types of waste machines require dust rooms or bins into which the exhaust air is discharged, the resulting dust and lint in the air ducts and dust rooms constituting a severe fire hazard. The new K & D waste machine eliminates the need for fans, air ducts and dust rooms, reduces the fire hazard, and requires only 11 feet and six inches of floor space when using a five-foot apron. The air blast from the beater of the K & D machine is regulated by means of cylindrical screens which combine with atmospheric pressure to settle the fibers, the screens in turn assisting in the laying of the fibers.

The means by which the objects of this invention are accomplished are further described with reference to the accompanying drawing. As seen in the drawing, the machine is composed of an endless conveyor or apron upon which the waste is deposited and fed to the beater twice by means of feed rolls and being ejected from the machine on the apron table as usable fiber. The machine may be constructed of single or multiple units, each unit performing the work of any other two-beater unit.

The waste fiber is deposited upon an endless apron (1a) pulled by apron pulleys (13), and fed through a set of double feed rolls (2) which seize the waste from the apron and feed it into the housing. Mounted within the housing (4) is the beater drum (5) rotating counter-clockwise and provided with teeth (10) which tear the waste into shreds as it is fed through rolls (2). The fiber is knocked off the beater by a metal cut-off (11) and is dropped to a curved pan (12) which extends beneath the drum. In this compartment the air currents, resulting from the fan effect of the beater, move rearwardly and upwardly depositing the fiber on a screen (8a) carrying it into a set of single feed rolls which feed the material into the cylinder teeth (10) a second time. This step in the process gives double shredding on one cylinder. The air from the cylinder then carries the fiber rearwardly and upwardly again where the material sticking to the teeth is knocked off by another metal cut-off (6) so that it is not carried around and around by the beater, as such action would chew the fiber and tear down the staple. In this compartment the velocity of the air current is less than between the pan (12) and beater (5), and consequently the heavier particles or shreds settle on the apron (1b) and the lighter shreds are carried by air current to a second screen (8b) where the air passes through the screen of perforations depositing the particles on the surface thereof. As the screen rotates, these fibers on the surface are dropped on top of the heavier particles previously deposited on the apron (1b) and all are conveyed from the machine into a receptacle or into another unit connected in tandem.



The new type Kirkman & Dixon waste machine, at right, and the W-3 waste machine, also built by Kirkman & Dixon. Comparing the two, the new single cylinder machine in the rear does the same work as two sections of the old type W-3 which is shown in the foreground.



A diagram of the K & D single cylinder waste machine.

Excess air is prevented from entering the housing of the unit by leather cut-offs (3a) above and below the double feed rolls and where the cut-off plates join (3b) the single set of feed-rolls (9). The beater (5) is covered by a metal cover (4) hinged so that it may be opened for inspection. The cover (7) over the top screen (8b) likewise is hinged.

Sufficient power to operate the K & D waste machine may be obtained by using a 7½ horsepower motor. The use of such a small motor affords the textile plant a large saving in power. Numerous testings of the K & D waste machine have proved it to be equally successful on rayon and cotton.

Eriez Mfg. Co. Introduces Electronic Metal Detector

A new electronic metal detector said to detect metal of any kind in non-metallic materials, including textiles, is announced by the Eriez Mfg. Co., Erie, Pa. The equipment consists of two parts: (1) The detec-

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tor or search coil, usually custom built to surround the material flow in the inspection if only large pieces are creating difficulty, area; (2) a water tight metal control cabinet, housing the electronic and control relays which are mounted in any location within reasonable distance for connection to the search coil. Controls permit adjustment of sensitivity for detecting either large or small pieces of metal or both.

Detection of tramp metal is simply and easily made, it is claimed. The product to be inspected is conveyed by belt to the search coil where it enters an electro-magnetic field. If foreign metal is present the detector will automatically stop the belt or operate mechanical, audible or visual signal devices, such as a reject arm, horn, bell, flashing light, or marking device. The selection of the signal or marking device depends upon the application involved.

The minimum size of metal particle detectable is generally dependent upon the size of the search coil and the "product effect" of the material being handled. Adjustment can be made to detect the particular size of metal that is causing trouble. For example, sensitivity can be adjusted so small pieces of metal will not be detected. The unit operates effectively on belt speeds up to 900 feet per minute and where magnetic separation cannot be obtained.

The search coil and frame are adjustable in two dimensions to the particular conveying system. The detector is stable in operation and requires no balancing adjustments. It is free from all normal vibration effects and is completely automatic, thereby eliminating constant attendance by an operator. For complete information, write Eriez Mfg. Co., 1358 East 12th St., Erie, Pa.

Flexible Stainless Hose Now Made In 'Super Alloy'

According to the Carpenter Steel Co., flexible stainless steel hose is now being produced commercially in a highly corrosion-resistant alloy, Carpenter Stainless No. 20. Until now, flexible stainless hose has been available only in conventional analyses such as Types 304, 316 and 347.

Size range of flexible hose made from Carpenter No. 20 is from about one inch I. D. to 2⅝ths inches I. D., in various gauges. Because No. 20 provides excellent corrosion resistance in sulphonation and other processes which cause the formation of sulphuric, formic or acetic acids and other highly corrosive agents, the new flexible hose is expected to find many interesting applications. It will be particularly useful where full corrosion resistance must be combined with flexibility, on equipment which vibrates or must be moved from time to time. Other applications include fluid line connections and mechnical parts which must flex.

Fittings such as standard pipe size nipples, etc., can be welded to the ends of Carpenter Stainless No. 20 flexible hose, or the hose ends can be provided in non-flexible standard tube sizes for use with flanges, etc. Additional information about No. 20 flexible stainless hose, and the alloy from which it is made, can be secured from Alloy Tube Division, The Carpenter Steel Co., Union, N. J.

Community Relations Themed In Metropolitan Report

Does a business organization owe anything to its community above and beyond the fundamental responsibility of providing jobs, maintaining satisfactory working conditions, and paying good wages? Most companies believe that a business has social, as well as economic, obligations to the community. It must conduct itself as a good citizen, its actions must be of good moral character, and it must be active in the support of those projects the community believes necessary to its health and welfare.

These facts were stressed again and again by executives who co-operated with the Policyholders Service Bureau of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. during a study of community relations practices. A report based on this study and entitled, "Community Relations: Getting Acquainted With the Community," has now been published by Metropolitan. The purpose of this study is to provide executives of Metropolitan group-insured companies with information on proven methods of increasing understanding and co-operation between a company and its community. Executives who would like to examine a copy of the report may obtain copies by writing to the bureau on their business letterhead. Address Policyholders Service Bureau, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

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October Rayon Shipments Set New High

Surpassing the peak of the previous month by three per cent, rayon yarn and staple shipments in October totaling 100,400,000 pounds set an all-time monthly high record, according to the *Rayon Organon,* statistical bulletin of the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. Domestic deliveries in the first ten months of the year, amounting to 772,200,000 pounds, were still short by 15 per cent, however, of the 912,800,000 pound total of the corresponding period in 1948.

Rayon filament yarn shipments in October amounting to 76,200,000 pounds exceeded those of the previous month by two per cent and October, 1948, shipments by six per cent. Viscose+cupra type yarn comprised 49,000,000 pounds of the filament total and the balance was 27,200,000 pounds of acetate yarn. Of the viscose+cupra yarn total, 23,100,000 pounds were viscose high tenacity yarn and 25,900,000 pounds were "textile" type yarn.

Staple plus tow shipments in October totaled 24,200,000 pounds, an increase of seven per cent over those in September and 11 per cent above those in October, 1948. Staple shipments were made up of 16,500,000 pounds of viscose and 7,700,000 pounds of acetate. For the first ten months of the year, staple shipments totaling 145,200,000 pounds were down 34 per cent compared to shipments in the January-October period last year. Total rayon stocks held by producers at the end of October were estimated at 30,100,000 pounds, a decline of 23 per cent under the end-of-September totals. October stocks comprised 19,600,000 pounds of viscose+cupra yarn, 5,700,000 pounds of acetate yarn, and 4,800,000 pounds of rayon staple and tow. On the basis of these shipment and inventory data, the *Organon* has calculated rayon production in relation to operating capacity in October as follows: viscose high tenacity yarn 100 per cent; viscose+cupra "textile" filament yarn 83 per cent; acetate filament yarn 86 per cent; and staple and tow 86 per cent.

Imports of rayon staple in September amounted to 251,000 pounds, a decline of 46 per cent from the 462,000 pounds imported in August. For the first nine months of 1949, a total of 7,596,000 pounds were imported compared to 31,044,000 pounds in the corresponding period. Rayon filament yarn imports in September totaled 5,000 pounds and the cumulative imports of filament in the nine-month period was 332,000 pounds compared to 8,897,000 pounds in the January-September period of 1948.

An analysis of third quarter rayon production by the *Organon* reveals that output totaling 232,000,000 pounds exceeded that of the second quarter by 13 per cent, but was still 20 per cent under the record quarter output of the fourth quarter of 1948. In the first nine months of 1949, the rayon industry produced 707,500,000 pounds, an amount which was 15 per cent less than the January-September period of 1948, when a total of 834,300,000 pounds were produced.

Rayon filament yarn production in the third quarter was 187,000,000 pounds, an increase of six per cent over the previous quarter but 17 per cent under the record fourth quarter of 1948. Viscose+cupra yarn made up 68 per cent of the third quarter total while acetate filament yarn accounted for the remaining 32 per cent. In the first nine

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months of the year, a total of 581,800,000 pounds of filament yarn were produced, eight per cent less than that of the corresponding 1948 period.

Viscose+cupra filament yarn was produced to the extent of 126,600,000 pounds in the third quarter, an amount three per cent under the previous quarter and 12 per cent under the record output in the first quarter of 1949. Viscose +cupra yarn production in the first nine months of the year amounted to 401,400,000 pounds, four per cent below that of the corresponding period in 1948. Third quarter production of "textile" (intermediate plus regular tenacity) yarn declined one per cent from the previous quarter while high tenacity viscose yarn output declined four per cent. The nine months' 1949 production of "textile" yarn at 185,900,000 pounds was 18 per cent under the nine-month total of 1948. Viscose high tenacity in the nine-month period, however, showed an increase of 12 per cent with 215,500,000 pounds produced. Acetate yarn production in the third quarter totaling 60,400,000 pounds was 30 per cent higher than second quarter output but still 26 per cent below the record fourth quarter 1948 production. In the first nine months of the year, acetate yarn output totaled 180,400,000 pounds, which was 15 per cent under the corresponding output in 1948. Third quarter rayon staple and tow output rose to 45,000,000 pounds, a 59 per cent increase over the previous quarter. Nine months' production of rayon staple totaling 125,700,000 pounds showed a decline of 38 per cent from the corresponding period of the previous year. Viscose staple plus tow output in the third quarter amounted to 25,000,000 pounds, an increase of 23 per cent over the second quarter but still 46 per cent less than the record fourth quarter of 1948. The nine-month viscose staple figure aggregating 86,700,000 pounds was 37 per cent under the output of the January-September period of 1948.

While the acetate staple division followed a pattern similar to that of the viscose staple division, the recovery in production has been much more rapid. Output of acetate staple totaling 20,000,000 pounds in the third quarter was 2½ times that of the preceding quarter and was only 11 per cent under the record second quarter of 1948 when 22,400,000 pounds were produced. In the first three quarters of the year, acetate staple output amounted to 39,000,000 pounds, 40 per cent less than was produced in the January-September period of 1948.

Compared with the second quarter, producers' yarn shipments to various trades in the third quarter showed the following percentage changes: hosiery, plus 22 per cent; circular knitting, plus 31 per cent; warp knitting, plus nine per cent; broad weaving, plus 65 per cent; narrow weaving, plus 39 per cent; miscellaneous, plus 60 per cent, and tires and related uses, minus four per cent. In the nine-month 1949 period deliveries to these trades showed the following percentage changes from last year: hosiery, minus 69 per cent; circular knitting, minus 24 per cent; warp knitting, minus 43 per cent; broad weaving, minus 17 per cent; narrow weaving, minus 39 per cent; miscellaneous uses, minus 11 per cent, and tires and related uses, plus 13 per cent.

United States producers exported 3,200,000 pounds of rayon in the third quarter, an increase of 14 per cent over the second quarter but 22 per cent below the 1948 quarterly average. Third quarter exports were made up of 700,000 pounds of viscose high tenacity yarn, 1,500,000 pounds of viscose+cupra "textile" yarn, and the balance of 1,000,000

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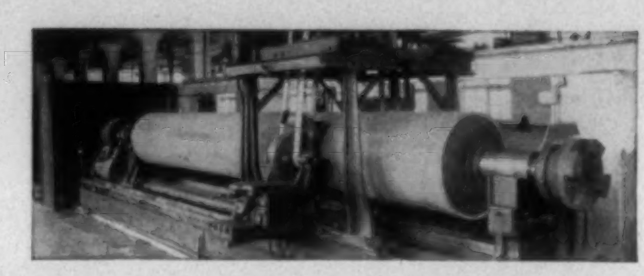

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pounds was acetate yarn. Producers' export shipments in the first nine months of 1949 amounting to 9,900,000 pounds were 20 per cent under last year's level. Of this total 38 per cent was viscose+cupra textile yarn, 33 per cent viscose high tenacity yarn, and 29 per cent acetate yarn.

The substantial increase in textile yarn shipments in the third quarter and the slightly lower shipments of tire yarns brought the average denier of yarn to 255 as against 315 in the previous quarter. The average denier of viscose+cupra "textile" yarn was 133 as against 140 in the previous quarter, the high tenacity yarn average denier was 1554 as against 1501, and the acetate yarn average denier 101 as against 95.

Two Rayon Factories Planned For Australia

Two large rayon factories are being planned for Australia, one to be constructed at Sydney and the other near Newcastle, 104 miles north of Sydney. The factories will produce acetate rayon yarn for textiles as well as viscose rayon yarn for tires and other industrial uses. They will be built by Courtaulds of Great Britain and Australian financial and industrial interests.

Sirrine Foundation Trustees Hold Meeting

Trustees of the J. E. Sirrine Textile Foundation convened at Clemson College, Clemson, S. C., early this month to inspect progress made at the college's school of textiles, the foundation's main beneficiary. The foundation, which was formed by the late J. E. Sirrine, noted textile engineer of Greenville, S. C., decided last year to channel the bulk of the foundation's finances into the school of textiles at Clemson in order to strengthen the school and to improve textile education. Foundation trustees in attendance were George M. Wright, Robert H. Chapman, R. E. Henry, Earle Stall, S. H. Swint, S. H. Lander, W. S. Montgomery, C. B. Hayes, B. F. Hagood, W. A. L. Sibley, C. B. Nichols, L. O. Hammett and W. C. Summersby.

T.R.I. Annual Parley Slated Dec. 1-3

"Textile Progress from Fundamental Research" will be the theme for the 20th annual meeting of the Textile Research Institute Dec. 1-3 in New York City. The first two days of the event will be observed as scientific research day and institute research day, respectively, and the final day of the meeting will be laboratories open house day at the institute laboratories in Princeton, N. J. J. H. Dillon, director of research for T.R.I., will preside during the first day of the meeting and J. B. Goldberg, director of research for J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., will preside the following day.

Speakers scheduled to be heard include James H. Wakelin, associate director of research for T.R.I.; R. H. H. Siu, research director, Quartermaster General Laboratories, Philadelphia; Hugh S. Taylor, chairman of the department of chemistry at Princeton University; L. F. Beste of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.; W. E. Coughlin, director of the textile laboratory for Good Housekeeping Institute; Rene Bouvet of the textile research department of American Viscose Corp.; Walter J. Hamburger, director, Fabric Research Laboratories, Inc.; Mr. Dillon; A. G. Ashcroft, president of T.R.I. and director of research for Alexander Smith

& Sons Carpet Co., Inc.; and Andrew E. Buchanan, Jr., of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.

Three Founding Fellows of Textile Research Institute will be given the first "Fellow of T.R.I." citations at the institute's scientific day luncheon Dec. 1. The three scientists, the first to be elected by the institute board of directors, to this honor class are William D. Appel, chief of the textiles section, National Bureau of Standards; Frederic Bonnet, technical advisor on special assignment to the president, American Viscose Corp.; and Edward R. Schwarz, head of the textile division, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The institute membership authorized the honor class of membership "Fellow of Textile Research Institute" at its 19th annual meeting in November, 1948. In January this year, President Ashcroft appointed a planning committee to define requirements of admission. Members of this committee were R. T. Kropf, chairman, Joseph Brant, Miles A. Dahlen, J. H. Dillon and J. B. Goldberg. Among the stipulations for admission as a "Fellow of T.R.I." is the requirement that a person shall have high proficiency in textile technology of either research, consultation, writing, teaching, design, construction, or production. Mr. Ashcroft will present the scrools to Messrs. Appel, Bonnet and Schwarz.

Consider New Generic Term For Synthetics

The need for a new generic name for man-made fibers was one of the principal topics discussed last month at a three-day meeting in Philadelphia of Committee D-13 on textiles of the American Society for Testing Materials. A variety of names were placed under consideration as a new generic term for man-made fibers; however, no decision was reached during the meeting. Among those names proposed were "filia," "factifilia" of "facfila," "fibron" and "manfil" or "manofil." Subcommittee B-2 on definitions, which considered the problem, voted to reconsider the definition of the word "Estron" because of the belief that it has not come into general use.

Other subjects discussed during the three-day meeting included atmospheric conditions and moisture determination of textiles, a universal yarn numbering system, microscopy techniques in textile research, and fire and insect pest-resistance of textiles. Committee D-13 has scheduled its next meeting for March 15-17, 1950.

Parley Stresses Co-operation In Research

More co-operation in research between textile mills and machinery manufacturers was urged last month at a regional meeting of the textile division of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in Boston, Mass. Albert Palmer, vice-president of Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, urged closer teamwork to avoid expense and duplication of work and at the same time termed as "ill-advised" the attempts of some mills to enter the machinery manufacturing field. "Textile mills are in the business of making cloth, and their research work in fabric development and process improvement is logical," he said. "But it does not seem logical for mills to embark on the development and manufacture of machinery—a business of a totally different type."

W. A. Smith, Jr., chairman of the A.S.M.E. textile divi-

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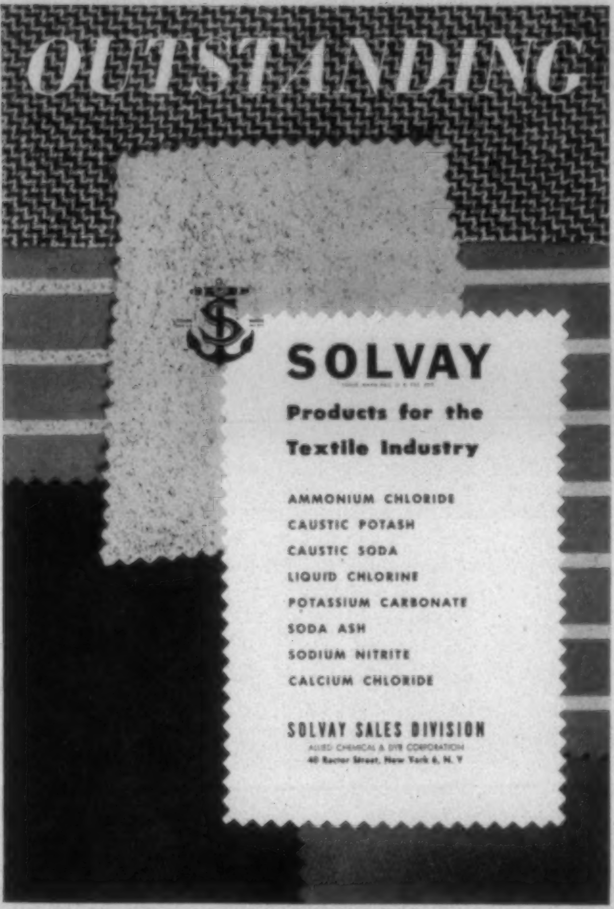

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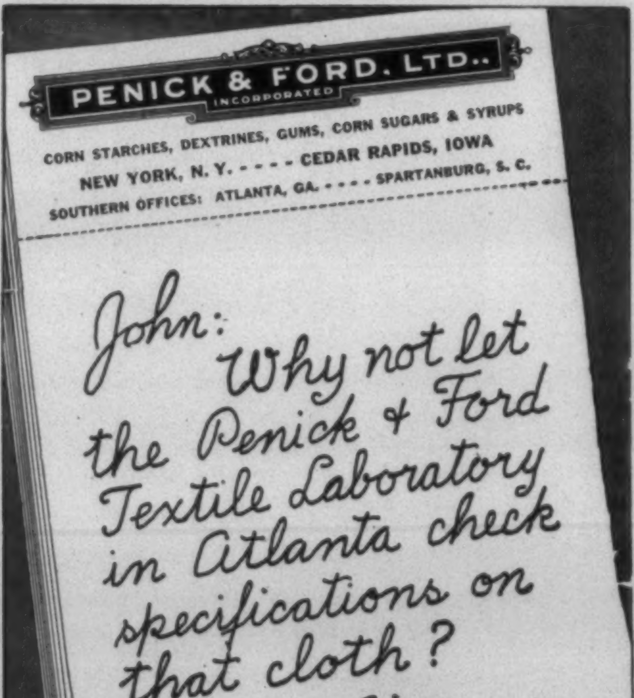

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sion, presided at the meeting and revealed that the group is now broadening its membership by establishing the grade of associate member, available to those who may not hold actual engineering degrees but whose talents and business interests are in the textile field. Among others heard on the program were Fred J. Vorlander of Champion Lamp Works and Harold Hindman and G. S. Burr, president and vice-president, respectively, of Istron Engineering Corp., Quincy, Mass.

Competition Seen From European Mills

Textile mills in Europe are installing new machinery and coming after the American market, Rep. Thurmond Chatham, chairman of the board of Chatham Mfg. Co., Elkin, N. C., stated Nov. 3 on his arrival from Europe aboard the Queen Elizabeth. Mr. Chatham was in Europe as a member of a House committee studying the effects of E.C.A. on industry abroad. Also aboard ship with Mr. Chatham were a number of textile mill executives and officials of textile machinery manufacturing firms who had been abroad in connection with a textile machinery exhibition at Belle Vue, Manchester, England.

Textile executives aboard were: Alexander Ix, president and treasurer of Frank Ix & Sons, Union City, N. J.; Philip F. Brown, director of sales of the rayon division, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.; William Stunzi, president and treasurer, Stunzi Sons Silk Co., Inc., Ephrata, Pa.; S. Castle-Smith, managing director, Samuel Courtauld & Co., Ltd., England; F. C. Lawson, secretary, Samuel Courtauld & Co. (Australia), Ltd.; J. S. Bullimore of Paton & Baldwin, Ltd., England; Alistar Watson of J. P. Coats & Co. Dave Kluger of Kluger, Inc., rayon converters, was also aboard. Machinery executives abroad were: W. C. Chisholm, president and treasurer, Foster Machine Co., Westfield, Mass.; Harold W. Ball, chief engineer, Foster Machine; John L. Coons, president, Atkinson, Haserick Co., Boston; Harold Farnsworth, vice-president, Atkinson-Haserick; E. O. Smith, vice-president and director, Universal Winding Co., Cranston, R. I., and Raymond A. Sharpe, head technician, Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass.

Leading Scientists To Aid Wool Research

Announcement of the formation of a distinguished group of wool scientists and mill technologists from government and industry who will pool their knowledge and experience to advise on the internationally sponsored wool research project at Princeton, N. J., was made recently by the Wool Bureau. The group was organized at a meeting of the sponsors of the project at the Textile Research Institute, Princeton, where its American phase is based.

Functions of the working committee will be to evaluate and apply all phases of scientific development in practical mill operation. Members of the committee are: Bert L. Bertelson, Botany Mills, Inc.; Walter Hamburger, Fabric Research Laboratories; Milton Harris, Milton Harris Associates; R. M. Ingram, Jr., Deering-Milliken Research Trust; H. P. Lundgren, Western Regional Research Laboratories, U. S. Department of Agriculture; L. W. Rainard, Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Co.; Evan Urquhart, Bachmann-Uxbridge Worsted Corp.; W. Von Bergen, Forstmann Woolen Co.; J. H. Wakelin, Textile Research Institute; G. E. Hopkins, Wool Bureau, Inc., representing the American Wool Council and the International Wool Secretariat.

Supported by wool growers of the United States, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand, manufacturers of wool textiles and carpets, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the project is aimed to find ways for improvement of products made from all grades of wool. Studies under way involve the factors of wear, protection, quality and appearance which are important to producers of wool and wool products as well as the consuming public. A collateral project concerned with chemical modification of the wool fiber and improved methods for wool scouring is being carried on simultaneously by the Regional Research Laboratories of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Albany, Calif.

N. C. Plants Becoming Safer For Workers

North Carolina's textile plants are, year-by-year, becoming safer places in which to work. This was revealed recently when winners in the statewide textile industry safety contest were announced. The safety contest is sponsored by the North Carolina Industrial Commission and the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association. During the 34 weeks of the contest some 157,370 textile workers in 511 mills had an accident frequency rate of 8.25 per cent, the lowest of the 14 years of the contest. This compares with a rate of 11.38 last year and a national average this year of 8.79 in the textile industry. It was reported that some 175 mills went through the entire 34 weeks of the contest without a disabling injury.

Winners in the seven classes in which the contest was divided were: (1) For mills with 125 workers or less, central warehouse, Fieldcrest Mills, division of Marshall Field & Co., Spray, 163,007 man-hours without disabling injury. (2) For those with 126 to 200 workers, Quality Mills, Inc., Mount Airy, 230,250 man-hours without disabling injury. (3) For those with 201 to 300 workers, Cloth Finishing Plant, Burlington Mills Corp., Burlington, 353,103 man-hours without disabling accident. (4) For those with 301 to 500 workers, Stowe Spinning Co., North Belmont, 464,444 man-hours without disabling accident. (5) For those with 501 to 850 workers, Mooresville Mills, Plant No. 1, Mooresville, 983,257 man-hours without disabling accident. (6) For those with 851 to 1,150 workers, Virginia Mills, Swepsonville, 960,525 man-hours without disabling accident. (7) For those with 1,151 workers or more, Firestone Textiles, Inc., Gastonia, 2,863,725 man-hours with four disabling accidents.

Extend Eligibility For A.C.M.I. Service

Through associate membership in the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, cotton merchants, commercial testing laboratories and cotton machinery manufacturers are now eligible to participate in the institute's cotton fiber testing service maintained at Clemson College, Clemson, S. C. In addition to a program for training mill workers in

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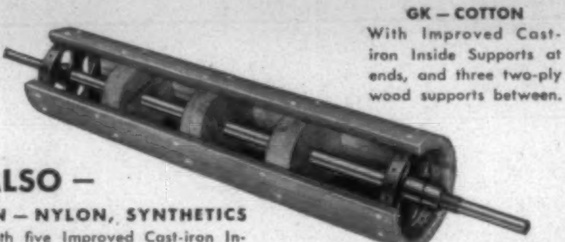

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cotton fiber testing, the laboratory also is available to mills for testing raw cotton, cotton from the various processes and cotton waste on a fee basis. Since establishment of the service in October, 1944, as many as 74 member mills have participated and a total of 154 fiber technicians have been trained by technologists in the institute's laboratory. Registration fees for the training program, recently approved, follow: full eight weeks course, $400; special training, $200; refresher course for member mills who have participated in the program, $50 per week.

E.C.A. Boosts Sales Of Looms In Europe

Belgium is selling more automatic textile looms to Western European countries as the result of the Marshall Plan's system of "drawing rights" in intra-European trade, the Economic Co-operation Administration revealed Nov. 8. According to reports from the Picanol Plant which manufactures the looms for weaving cotton and linen fabrics, the export market for these machines would not have reached the present 150-a-month volume without Marshall Plan assistance.

Under the system of "drawing rights," Belgium makes available to other countries participating in the European Recovery Program sums in Belgian francs equivalent to certain dollar amounts granted her by E.C.A. for the purchase of goods from the dollar area. Thus, countries which would otherwise be short of Belgian francs can continue their purchases in Belgium. The Marshall Plan system was devised to stimulate intra-European trade which had bogged down partly because of post-war currency restrictions.

The Picanol plant began turning out looms after the war at the rate of 25 a month for home use and for export to France, Holland and the Belgian Congo. With the addition of new equipment and the inauguration of a new productivity plan in 1946, production was stepped up to provide enough textile machines for export to other European countries and other parts of the world. The plant currently has delivery orders for Greece and the United Kingdom in addition to other Marshall Plan nations which, under the European Recovery Program, now are able to purchase the looms despite limited earnings of Belgian francs.

Textile Course At Ga. Tech Accredited

The textile engineering course at the Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, has been accredited by the Engineers' Council for Professional Development. Prior to this year there have been no accredited courses in textile engineering in the United States or Canda, it is reported. Based on the number of accredited courses, the Georgia Institute of Technology now ranks among the first ten of more than 140 engineering schools, according to officials of the institute.

Set Date For Southern Textile Exposition

Textile Hall Corp. of Greenville, S. C., recently announced that the 16th Southern Textile Exposition would be held the week of Oct. 2-7, 1950, at Textile Hall in Greenville. Exhibitors may install displays after Sept. 11, 1950, it is reported. Monday through Friday the exposition will open at 9 a. m. and close at 7 p. m. and on the final day will open at 9 a. m. and close at 1 p. m.

Producers Skeptical Of New Lint Cleaners

Spinners of fine yarns and weavers of fine fabrics do not like the rough appearance of lint cotton processed at gins equipped with the new saw-type lint cleaner, according to the A.C.M.I. division of technical service, Clemson, S. C. These manufacturers claim that the lint resembles reginned cotton and that the yarns manufactured from these cottons are lower in grade and considerably higher in neppiness. This is also true of the fine fabrics woven from the yarn spun from these cottons.

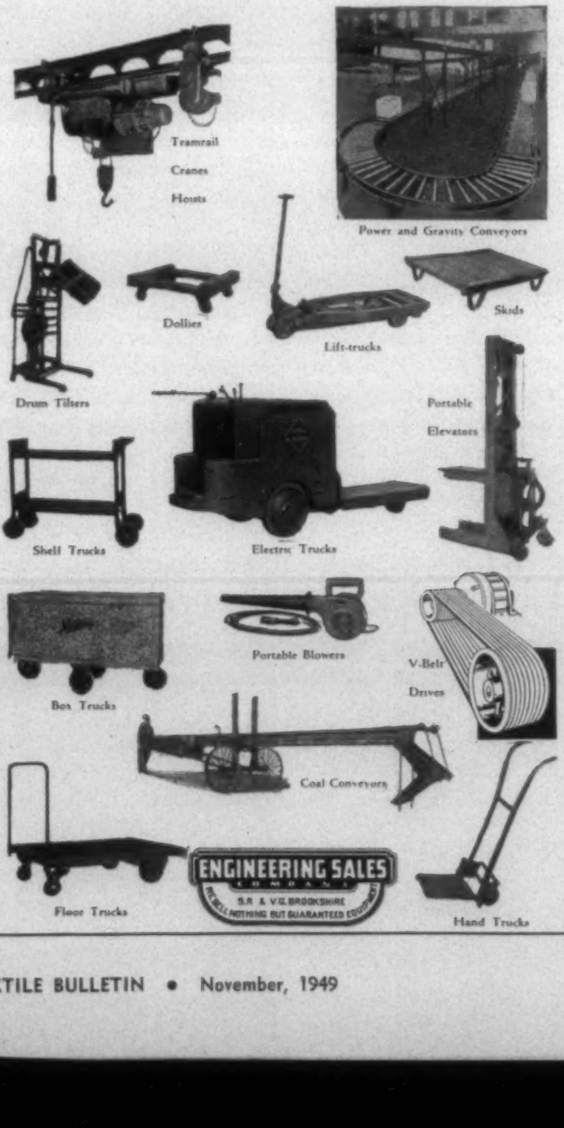
Two large cotton spinning and weaving plants in the South recently conducted tests to determine the waste content, the number of neps in the card web and the yarn appearance grades and yarn skein strengths for cottons ginned with the saw-type lint cleaner as compared with cottons processed through a regular gin and a reginning plant. The test results from both of these mills indicate that the cottons ginned with the lint cleaner showed a higher nep content at the card web and more neps in the finished yarn than the cottons from the gins without the cleaner. However, there was not a noticeable depreciation in yarn skein strength.

In an effort to make a further study of the problem of lint cleaners, cottons have been secured from the South Carolina Experiment Station that were grown in the same field and of the same variety, a portion of which was hand picked and the other portion machine picked. These two samples of cotton have been ginned on a gin equipped with and without the new lint cleaner. This ginning procedure gives four samples of cotton that will be processed into yarns and fabrics which in turn will be bleached and dyed and the test results should give the industry a good indication of what to expect from cottons mechanically harvested and ginned with the new saw-type lint cleaners.

Less Yarn Breakage Sought By British Mills

Not much progress can be expected in cloth production until British cotton mills can solve the problem of excessive yarn breakage, according to a group of British spinners and weavers who recently completed a six-week tour of cotton mills in New England and the South. Yarn breakage in Britain, although it has been reduced, is still much higher than in the United States, they said. The visitors witnessed some mills where yarn breakage for an entire three shifts was equal to one shift in Britain for only one or two machines.

Modernization of machinery, improved assignment of work loads and a better blend of raw cotton were given as the chief ways to beat the yarn breakage problem. "Uutil this is done," Ronald Watson, general manager of Messrs. Simpson & Godlee, Ltd., Manchester, and leader of the weaving team, said, "Mills will not push the installation of automatic looms." Nevertheless, it was disclosed that automatic looms are being shipped to British cotton mills at the rate of 600 per month. Mr. Watson said that yarn breakage at the loom is about two or three per loom per hour



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compared to about one per hour in this country. Only between five to ten per cent of looms in place are automatic, it was said.

No rapid rate of verticalization among spinners and weavers was envisaged. About ten per cent of the trade was integrated at the present time. Most of this was forced on the trade during the war when cloth supplies were scarce. However, owing to the wide diversification of products, it was not believed this development would expand much, if any.

Wool Promotion Contest Conducted In West

Young women from 11 Western states whose self-created coats, suits and dresses in virgin wool are adjudged outstanding in "Make It Yourself With Wool" state fashion shows now being held throughout the West will be awarded a trip to the national fashion show at Denver, Colo., Dec. 7, where they will compete for nearly $6,000 in college scholarships, a fashion study scholarship, sewing machines, savings bonds and wool wardrobes by the yard.

The national show in which high-ranking state winners from 14 to 21 years of age will model their own home-sewn fashions will culminate the 1949 "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest, the third annual home sewing contest sponsored by the women's auxiliary of the National Wool Growers Association and the Wool Bureau, Inc. The show will be held in conjunction with the 85th annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association and will present winners from each of the participating states: Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

New Pricing System For Cotton Proposed

A new pricing system for cotton, designed to improve the economic welfare of the cotton belt and to better the fiber's competitive position, was advocated Nov. 1 by Dr. M. K. Horne, Jr., dean of the University of Mississippi's school of commerce and business administration and one of the country's foremost cotton economists. The system, outlined by Dr. Horne in his new book, *Cotton's Way Forward*, calls for prices "geared to the market with as much intelligence and as strong a bargaining position as the average management of an industrial corporation enjoys." It would permit the farmer "to serve those parts of his market that require a low price without thereby breaking the entire price."

The system would provide "selective pricing for both producers and consumers." Each farmer would be permitted to grow and sell at a high price a fraction of his quota corresponding to the part of the total market that would bear a high price without being lost to rayon and other competitors. Farmers would be given wide latitude to grow additional cotton, provided they were willing to take the lower prices necessary to get the fiber marketed in bags, tire cord, and other low-price uses, and in the export market when low prices again are required to meet foreign competition. Cotton grown in excess of the high-price fraction of a farmer's quota would be supported at a high price, but the farmer would pay a "marketing assessment" out of his sale price. This money would go into a "cotton marketing fund" and would be used by a board, representing farmers, to make "offset payments" in end use and foreign markets where cotton could not compete at a high price. The payments would be just enough in each market to keep U. S. cotton competitively strong.

Dr. Horne warned that "the day is approaching when the U. S. cotton farmer will come face to face with another full-fledged, world-wide buyer's market in fibers." Then if a one-price system is maintained, the price will have to be low or the quantity marketed will be sharply curtailed. No "compromise between a high price and a low price" will work, he said, because the price would be too high for some markets and lower than necessary in others. If a high price is maintained in most of the domestic market and "selective prices" are applied to a few domestic uses and the export market, the farmer can sell almost as much cotton as he could sell with a low price on the whole crop, the writer asserted. Selective pricing, he estimated, would save U. S. cotton farmers about 400 million dollars a year.

History Of Textile Industry Is Related

The students at North Carolina Vocational Textile School, Belmont, recently heard Marshall Dilling, retired textile executive of Gastonia, N. C., in a discussion on the history of the textile industry, particularly the evolution of spinning. He also had a word to say about human relations. "You have the machines and can learn to operate them," he said, "but it will be of no avail unless you learn how to get along with each other, whether you are the supervisor or the employee. Learn to work in peace and harmony."

Use Of Cotton Fiber Testing Increases

Almost daily new uses for cotton fiber testing are being discovered and the list of users on a practical basis is increasing. Developed primarily for use by cotton breeders, cotton fiber testing is being used more and more by mills, mill buyers, merchants and shippers, according to S. C. Mayne, Jr., manager Memphis Cotton Fiber Testing Laboratory of the United States Testing Co., Inc.

Cotton test data which describes accurately the quality or "character" of cotton eliminates much guess-work and provides better control. Many mills have learned that one or more simple tests such as fiber strength and fiber fineness can be used to select cotton which possesses good running characteristics and which will produce a strong uniform yarn. In some cases this permits the use of a shorter staple length cotton resulting in a saving of many thousands of dollars each year with no sacrifice in quality of yarn produced. Mills have also learned to use cotton fiber tests as a basis for blending cotton in the opening room thereby avoiding a steady run of cotton with poor spinning properties that will produce an inferior product. In addition, fiber testing is used to evaluate the effect of opening, cleaning, and other mill operations on cotton being processed, states Mr. Mayne. Cotton breeders are using cotton fiber testing more and more in evaluating each strain as the development of a new variety of cotton progresses.

Large cotton growers introducing a new variety cotton or cotton from new locations have learned that cotton fiber tests help in marketing cotton of a new type to mills. A number of merchants and shippers have learned that by providing an accurate description of cotton based on fiber

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Worldwide Cotton Problems To Be Studied

Problems affecting the worldwide production and distribution of cotton textiles were to be discussed by representatives of the British and American cotton industries in a series of conferences beginning Nov. 28 in New York City, according to Ellison S. McKissick, president, American Cotton Manufacturers Institute. Mr. McKissick said that the American conferees would be headed by Robert T. Stevens, chairman of the board, J. P. Stevens & Co., and would include representatives of the industry's four major trade associations.

Representatives of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute will include Mr. Stevens, Mr. McKissick, who is president of Alice Mfg. Co., Easley, S. C.; Fuller E. Callaway, Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga.; and Harvey W. Moore, vice-president, Brown Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C.

John C. Hughes, president, McCampbell & Co., will represent the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York. The representatives of the Textile Export Association of the United States will be John H. Judge, president, and William C. Planz, vice-president. Mr. Judge is executive vice-president of G. A. Stafford & Co. Mr. Planz is vice-president of Neuss, Hesslein Co. and also heads the Textile Industry Committee on Foreign Trade. The representative of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers will be named shortly.

The British delegation will be headed by Sir E. Raymond Streat, chairman of the British Cotton Board, and will include John Lindley, president, Master Spinners Federation; L. F. Cockcroft, British Cotton Manufacturers Association; H. Haygarth Jackson, cotton board member for finishing section, and Frank S. Winterbottom, board of directors, Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

Messrs. Callaway, Moore, Stevens and Planz were members of the American delegation to the Anglo-American Textile Conferences in Manchester and London in April, 1948. While no formal agenda has been drafted for the conferences as yet, it is expected that subjects to be discussed will cover world consumption of cotton textiles, recent tariff adjustments and trade treaties as they relate to world textile trade, the effects of currency devaluations and exchange controls on the international flow of textiles and the relationship of Japan to world cotton goods trade. International trade in cotton goods has never fully recovered from the effects of the war and at the present time amounts to about 75 per cent of the 1939 volume.

Cotton bales which have been stored more than 80 years have been found to be in excellent condition for fabrication into cloth.

Mass. Group Studies Industry In South

Three cities in the Piedmont Carolinas, busy textile area, were visited this month by the Massachusetts commission on textile industries, appointed by the Massachusetts state legislature to recommend a legislative program for the textile industry in that state. Textile centers visited by the commission were Charlotte, N. C., Spartanburg and Winnsboro, S. C. A spokesman for the visiting group stated that labor-management relations, freight rates, state laws affecting the industry, and working and living conditions were among the items studied by the group. Findings of the commission will be reported to the Massachusetts legislature in January.

Insect Damage To Cotton Crop Is Great

Preliminary, unofficial estimates which indicate that insect damage to the 1949 cotton crop is the highest in 22 years, emphasize the importance of the third annual Cotton Insect Control Conference in Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 19-20, according to Ransom E. Aldrich, conference chairman. Mr. Aldrich, president of the Mississippi Farm Bureau and chairman of the National Cotton Council's committee on production and marketing, said preliminary surveys disclose that losses will amount to approximately $470,110,000 this year. He added that insects destroyed approximately 2,811,000 bales, or more than an eighth of the estimated crop. Based on an average price of 30 cents per pound, loss of lint would amount to $421,650,000. In addition, it is estimated that the pests destroyed 1,127,000 tons of cottonseed valued at $48,460,000. The total loss of $470,110,000 is the greatest since 1927 when estimated cotton and seed losses amounted to $550,605,000.

Goal of the Birmingham meeting is a more effective cotton insect control program, through close integration of the efforts of federal and state agencies, insecticide manufacturers, the cotton industry and farm organizations. Creation of a greater awareness of the huge economic loss due to cotton pests is a primary objective. More than 200 state and federal entomologists, extension service leaders, as well as representatives of cotton belt land grant colleges, farm organizations, insecticide and farm equipment manufacturers and the cotton industry, are expected to attend the meeting.

Cotton Group Advisory Committee Expanded

Appointment of 25 new members of the advisory committee to assist the National Cotton Council's delegate-membership in the planning of the cotton industry's 1950 promotion and research program was announced Nov. 18 by Harold A. Young, North Little Rock, Ark., council president. The advisory committee, made up of leaders of the cotton and allied industries, will assist in planning the 1950 programs in the field of production and marketing, utilization research, foreign trade, public relations and sales pro-

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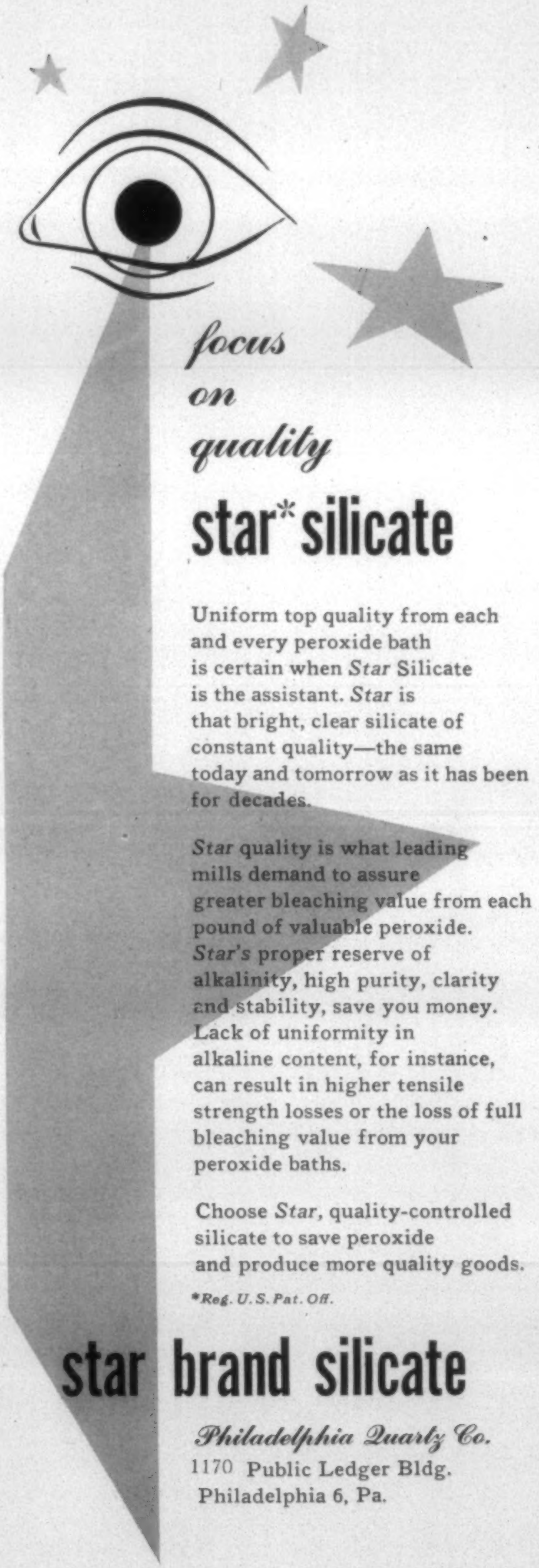

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motion at the council's eleventh annual meeting in January.

"These advisory members will be called upon for expert advice and assistance in matters involving their particular fields throughout the year," Mr. Young said. New appointments to the 61-member committee are: A. Boedtker, president, Volkart Brothers, New York City; Harry B. Caldwell, master, North Carolina State Grange, Greensboro, N. C.; W. L. Clayton, chairman of the board, Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston, Tex.; Ward Delaney, Charlottesville, Va.; Dr. John H. Dillon, research director, Textile Research Institute, Princeton, N. J.; Arthur B. Edge, Jr., president, Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga.; William D. Felder, Jr., William D. Felder & Co., Dallas, Tex.; W. O. Fortenberry, president, Texas Plains Ginners Association, Lubbock, Tex.; W. M. Garrard, Jr., president, Delta Council, Indianola, Miss.; M. Earl Heard, director of research, West Point Mfg. Co., Shawmut, Ala.; Percy S. Howe, Jr., president, American Thread Co., New York City; Robert C. Jackson, executive vice-president, American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Charlotte, N. C.; C. P. Key, master, South Carolina State Grange, Lodge, S. C.; Ellison S. McKissick, president and treasurer, Alice Mfg. Co., Easley, S. C.; E. S. McSweeny, executive secretary, Arizona Co-operative Cotton Growers Association, Phoenix, Ariz.; John W. Mann, president, National Cotton Ginners Association, Memphis, Tenn.; Harvey W. Moore, vice-president and treasurer, Brown Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C.; Dr. C. T. Murchison, economic advisor, American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, New York City; J. C. Rapp, president, Mid-South Cotton Growers Association, McGehee, Ark.; Keith Taylor, assistant vice-president, Agricultural and Livestock Service, Phoenix, Ariz.; W. L. Taylor, president, Federal Compress & Warehouse Co., Memphis; H. Vandiver, general manager, Mid-South Cotton Growers Association, Memphis; Charles W. Wells, Wells & Stanton, New Orleans; Charles C. Willey, president, Agricultural Council of Arkansas, Altheimer, Ark.; and Fred Williams, Cannon Mills, Inc., New York City.

Effects Of Sterling Devaluation Noted

Although devaluation of the pound sterling was greeted as a panacea for Britain's economic ills and as a stimulus to U. S. imports, examination in the light of developments indicates that the anticipated gains have not materialized, Frederick W. Richmond, president of United States Foreign Corp., import-export firm of New York, stated recently.

"It has taken these six weeks for the situation to clarify and give us a view of the effects of devaluation," Mr. Richmond stated. "In general we have seen in the past six weeks that prices of raw agricultural materials, minerals and semi-manufactured goods have tended to follow the irrevocable law of supply and demand, rather than to become cheaper by virtue of devaluation.

"In the main, prices of commodities which are in short

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supply—with respect to world demand—have risen to close the gap between their dollar value and their sterling value, which was caused by devaluation. The price of tea, for example, has risen in the Colombo and Calcutta auctions each succeeding week since devaluation on September 16th. Wool prices have reacted in a similar fashion in Australia. The point is, in my opinion, that world commodity prices will not be automatically 30 per cent lower just because the pound sterling has been cheapened to this degree. On the contrary, commodity prices react to their own supply and demand influences quite apart from the prices of the currencies in which they are traded." Discussing commodities originating in sterling areas which are in over supply in respect to world demand, Mr. Richmond said that devaluation has the tendency to accelerate price declines where government controls do not interfere.

Consumption Of Cotton Increases

The Census Bureau has reported that 725,602 bales of lint cotton were consumed during October. This compares with 709,958 bales consumed during September of this year and 696,505 bales consumed during September of last year. Consumption for the three months ending Oct. 31 totaled 2,099,693 bales of lint compared with 2,164,162 for the corresponding period a year ago.

Cotton on hand Oct. 31 included: in consuming establishments, 1,130,457 bales of lint compared with 1,468,218 a year ago. In public storage and at compresses, 8,365,778 bales of lint compared with 7,331,803 a year ago.

Cotton spindles active during October numbered 20,215,000 compared with 19,975,000 during September this year and 21,157,000 during October last year.

Seek Reasons For Textile Migration

A special commissioned created by the Massachusetts state legislature last month conferred with two cabinet members in Washington, Secretary of Labor Tobin and Secretary of Commerce Sawyer, seeking to find out why textile manufacture is migrating from New England to the South. State Senator John W. Coddarie, Jr., of Haverhill, Mass., said the group's intention was not to back preconceived ideas but to gather data from which recommendations may be made. "We would like to find some of the yeast that has caused employment in Southern textile plants to double while ours has been standing still," Mr. Coddaire stated after conferring with Secretary of Commerce Sawyer.

"At a luncheon meeting with Secretary Tobin," Mr. Coddaire declared, "we studied charts on employment and labor trends. Department officials have promised to supply us with more facts and figures which, with other information

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gained, may permit us to recommend state legislation. I would like to stress," he continued, "that we are not primarily interested in solving a current situation but in getting to the bottom of our trouble. We must find some means of stopping a trend."

Cone, Russell Hit Trend Toward Statism

The continuing growth of statism, socialism and communism in the United States was scored recently in speeches by two prominent Southern textile executives, Herman Cone, president of Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C., and Thomas D. Russell, president of Russell Mfg. Co. of Alexander City, Ala.

Speaking at a banquet honoring veteran company employees, Mr. Cone struck at federal spending and "hidden taxes." He said: "Many people think, like children, that if a little sugar or vinegar is good, then a lot of it must be better. And so we find masses of people advocating more and more taxes to support more and more political projects, spending more and more of the earnings of all workers, and leaving them less and less control of their own income and property. This simply means less and less control of their own lives and more and more control by the government. And at the turn of the road, there is socialism, and at the end, communism."

Mr. Russell, in an address before the Hexagon Club of Lannett, Ala., warned Americans to check up on their thinking. "Today," he said, "we are prone to take our thinking in a pre-digested manner. Newspaper columnists and radio commentators can color events to draw the individual line of thinking to those of the writer or announcer. The growth in our government today," Mr. Russell continued, "is statism to socialism to communism to dictatorship to chaos. Thrift, initiative and hard work are no longer the qualifications set up as necessary to get ahead.

"We think perhaps we won't have socialism or communism here," Mr. Russell stated, "and yet it is happening. We have a potential dictatorship in our labor czars: They are spending millions to capture the Congress, the courts. And, a dictator is a dictator. We can't allow any single group of people to gain permanent control our our government, thereby gaining control of the people," he declared.

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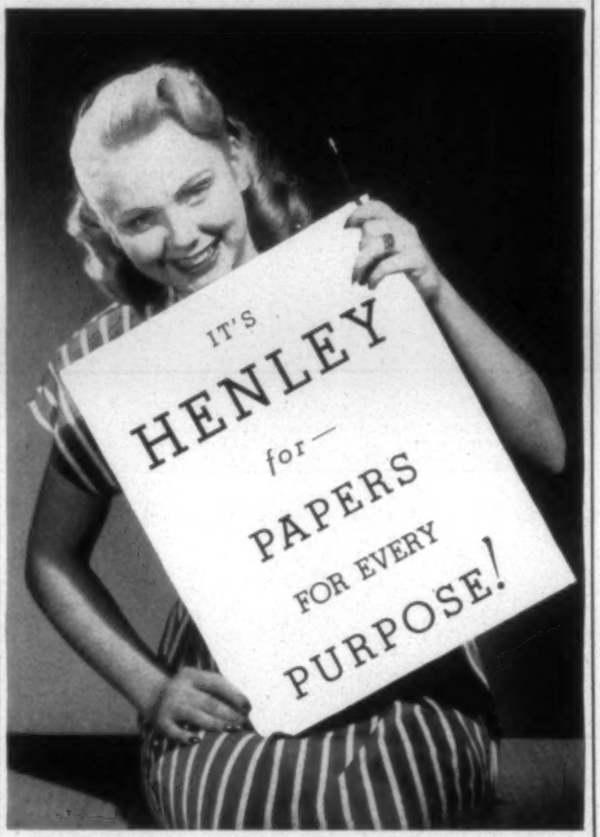

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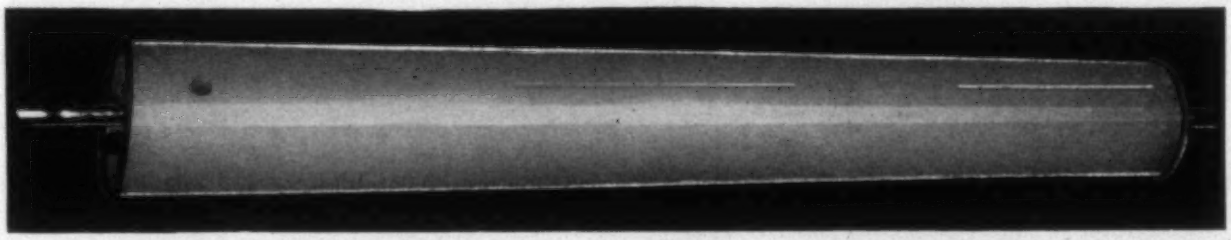

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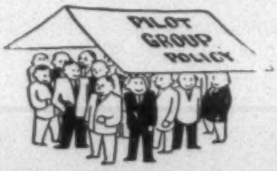

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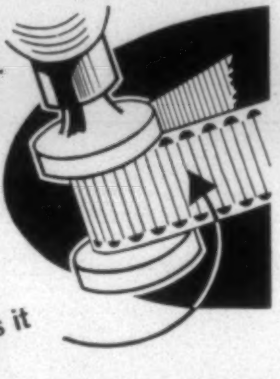
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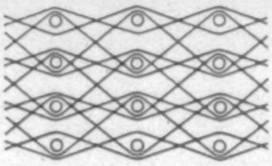

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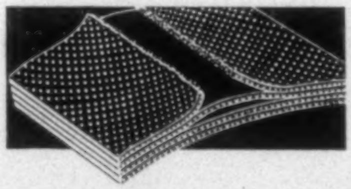

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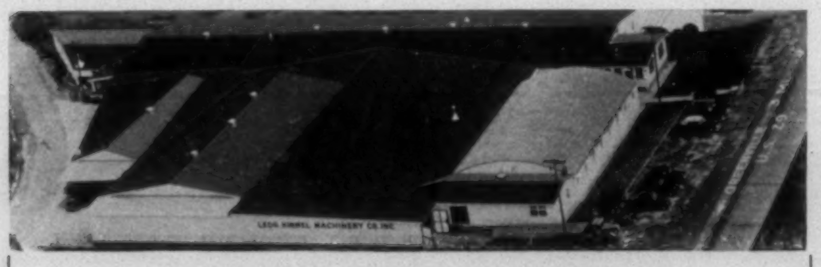

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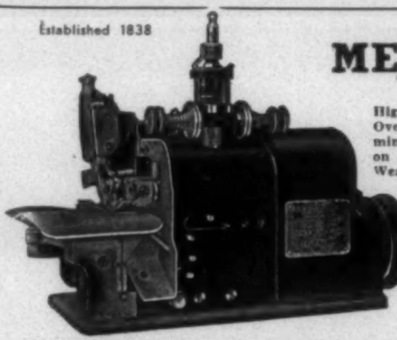

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Before Closing Down

– TEXTILE INDUSTRY HAPPENINGS AS THE MONTH ENDED –

PERSONAL NEWS

J. P. Foster, assistant director of training at Fieldcrest Mills, Spray, N. C., recently was elected president of the North Carolina-Virginia Branch of the Training Directors of America.

R. C. Thatcher has been re-elected president of Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. All other officers and directors were re-elected. F. R. Harris, vice-president in charge of sales, was named to the board of directors.

Luther M. McBee, a native of Greenville, S. C., has been named Southern divisional manager of H. F. Livermore Corp. and as manager of the Livermore plant in Greenville will give personalized attention to customers in the Southern states. Prior to joining Livermore Mr. McBee was connected with Brandon Corp. as assistant superintendent of the Brandon Plant.

Lloyd Wescott, general repair supervisor at the Old Hickory, Tenn., plant of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.; Loyd Hickerson, foreman of village service; and James C. Mayes of the leadburner maintenance department, recently were awarded service pins for having completed 25 years continuous service with Du Pont.

C. O. Walker, formerly assistant superintendent of the Grey Mill of Riegel Textile Corp. at Trion, Ga., has been appointed superintendent of Erwin Cotton Mills Co. Plant No. 8 at Stonewall, Miss. . . . C. C. Cobb has been promoted from assistant superintendent on the second shift to succeed Mr. Walker. . . . McMillian Myers, who has been connected with Riegel since 1947, has been promoted to assistant superintendent on the third shift at the Grey plant.

Ben Tillet has been named personnel head at the Roxboro, N. C., plant of Collins & Aikman. He succeeds Sid Marsh, who resigned to join the personnel department of Burlington Mills Corp.

Roland H. Gray, vice-president of Goodyear Clearwater Mills, Cedartown, Ga., has been named president of the Cedartown Kiwanis Club. . . . Jimmy C. Smith, textile executive of Martinsville, Va., has been elected president of the Kiwanis Club of Martinsville.

J. V. Moffitt, Jr., secretary-treasurer of Wennonah Cotton Mills Co., Lexington, N. C., recently was appointed chairman of the executive committee of Lexington Memorial Hospital.

James Bellezza, Jr., and William C. Ham have been transferred from the Richmond, Va., plant of the rayon department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., to the Martinsville, Va., plant as teachnical superintendent and supervisor of the methods and standards group, respectively.

Donald R. Kauffman, who joined American Viscose Corp. in 1929, has been appointed head of the industrial engineering department at the Lewiston, Pa., plant of the firm.

Delmar F. Reynolds has been named director of field sales for Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., effective Dec. 1. Mr. Reynolds formerly managed the firm's Wid-West division.

Julius A. Krug, former Secretary of the Interior, will assume an active part in the management of Brookside Mills, Inc., Knoxville, Tenn., it is reported. Mr. Krug is said to be the controlling stockholder in the firm.

Frederick F. Huback resigned Nov. 15 from the trade analysis section of the rayon division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.

Carlton H. Power of Dallas, Tex., has been appointed head of National Cotton Council field service activities in Texas. . . . R. H. McRae of Lubbock will represent the council in the West Texas area, I. J. Bohsulav of Ennis in Northeast Texas and C. E. McDaniel of San Antonio will continue as representative in South Texas.

Harold Lewis, former superintendent of Empire Knitting Mills, Statesville, N. C., has accepted a position with Southern Franklin Process Co. at Greenville, S. C.

Lloyd A. Sarty, manager of the Chicago office of Wellington, Sears Co., is to be transferred Dec. 1 to the main sales office in New York where he will assume charge of the converting department. Mr. Sarty succeeds J. W. Proctor, who assumes new executive responsibilities. Mr. Sarty will be succeeded at Chicago by J. C. Bowman of the converting department in New York.

Fred M. Lyon, treasurer of Opp (Ala.) Cotton Mills, was re-elected to the board of directors of the Associated Industries of Alabama at the group's recent annual meeting in Birmingham.

Fred J. Hahn has retired as manager of the St. Louis, Mo., office of Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., and will be succeeded by Eugene D. Cogburn.

Herbert M. Thall has joined the New York office of Pacific Mills as assistant manager of the rayon department. He previously was connected with Thall Fabrics Division of J. P. Frank & Co.

Paul Sheridan of the St. Louis, Mo., office of Spool Cotton Co., recently was elected president of the St. Louis Textile Club. He succeeds Richard F. Hosch of American Bleached Goods Co., Inc. Mitchell V. Allen of Startex Mills was named vice-president of the club, Louis E. Balkin of Pressman-Gutman Co., Inc., was elected treasurer and G. H. Badenock of Talon, Inc., secretary.

C. Chester Bassett, Jr., has been named manager of the industrial and transportation division of Burlington Mills Corp. with W. W. Shaffer as sales manager. Mr. Bassett, who joined Burlington Mills in 1948, previously was manager of the new products division of the research department at Dan River Mills.

E. F. Shellem has been appointed assistant sales manager of the domestic sales division of American Thread Co. and will make his headquarters in New York City. . . . H. F. Seanor, formerly district sales manager of the St. Louis area, will succeed Mr. Shellem as district sales manager of the New York district and Mr. Seanor in turn will be succeeded by C. O. Lacy of the St. Louis sales force.

G. T. McLeon of Greenville, S. C., a textile manufacturing junior in the school of textiles at Clemson College, Clemson, S. C., was one of the five winners in the national topic contest sponsored by J. W. Valentine Co. of New York.

OBITUARIES

Joseph Duncan, 49, overseer at the Modena Plant of Burlington Mills Corp. at Gastonia, N. C., died at his home Nov. 13 following a heart attack. Surviving are his wife, two sons and four brothers.

Albert J. Pfeiffer, well known textile industrialist and a frequent visitor to the South, died Nov. 11 at his home in Flushing, N. Y.

James Dickson Phillips, treasurer and vice-president of Morgan Cotton Mills, Inc., Laurel Hill, N. C., died of a heart attack Nov. 12 while watching the Notre Dame-North Carolina football game in New York City.

Mrs. Mary G. Comer, widow of B. B. Comer, Sr., a former governor of Alabama and former president of Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala., died recently at her home in Montgomery, Ala. She was the mother of Donald and Hugh Comer, board chairman and president and treasurer, respectively, of Avondale Mills.

MILL NEWS

LASCASTER, S. C.—Springs Cotton Mills has awarded a contract to H & B American Machine Co. of Pawtucket, R. I., for 60,000 spindles of new spinning frames to equip its new six-story mill at Lancaster which will be completed by January. These spinning frames will be equipped with the new

Springs-Casablanca super long draft, which was developed in the Springs Cotton Mills' research laboratory and pilot mill at Lancaster. Delivery of the frames will begin in January and be completed in June. The frames will operate on 30s warp yarn with a draft of 50. These will be the first frames manufactured commercially in this country for this purpose, though a small spinning frame of 12 spindles has been operated satisfactorily in the Springs pilot mill, and one conventional frame with hand made modifications has been operated satisfactorily under regular conditions in the mill with a similar draft. In addition to these 200 frames, Springs Cotton Mills will apply the Springs-Casablanca drafting system to conventional frames already in use.

PENDLETON, S. C.—The Deering, Milliken Research Trust, including the textile laboratory and administrative units, is being moved from Greenwich and Stamford, Conn., to the new Excelsior Mill No. 4 here. All key personnel, scientists, director and laboratory experts will accompany the research project.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Penn Textile Corp., capitalized at $50,000, was granted a state charter Nov. 14. J. R. Gann is listed as president of the new concern.

GAFFNEY, S. C.—Alma Mills has offered to contribute a five-acre tract of land and an advance of $20,000 in cash to build a new progressive school in Cherokee County.

BELMONT, N. C. — Dallas Mills, Inc., Hans Bard, owner, has donated a Model D-2 comber to the North Carolina Vocational Textile School here.

FALL RIVER, MASS. — Crescent Corp., which only recently purchased Lone Star Cotton Mills of El Paso, Tex., and Monquitt Mills in New Bedford, Mass., Nov. 15 announced the purchase of the land, buildings and machinery of Pierce Bros., Ltd., textile manufacturing plant of New Bedford. The plant equipment consists of approximately 32,000 spindles of spinning and 11,000 looms.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Three Spartanburg County plants of Clifton Mfg. Co. were closed Nov. 15 because of what a C.I.O. official described as a "work problem" involving loomfixers. The nature of the dispute and the number of employees affected had not been disclosed at a recent date.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Cone Mills Corp. has announced plans for a long-range program to modernize the firm's 450-acre mill village. The project will involve the modernization of 124 mill homes and the razing of 150 old units.

LAFAYETTE, GA.—Linwood Mill, which has been closed for some time, is scheduled to resume operations soon. The plant is a subsidiary of Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co. of St. Louis, Mo. E. P. Cave, president, stated that part of the mill would be utilized in the manufacture of garments, the nature of which had not been decided.

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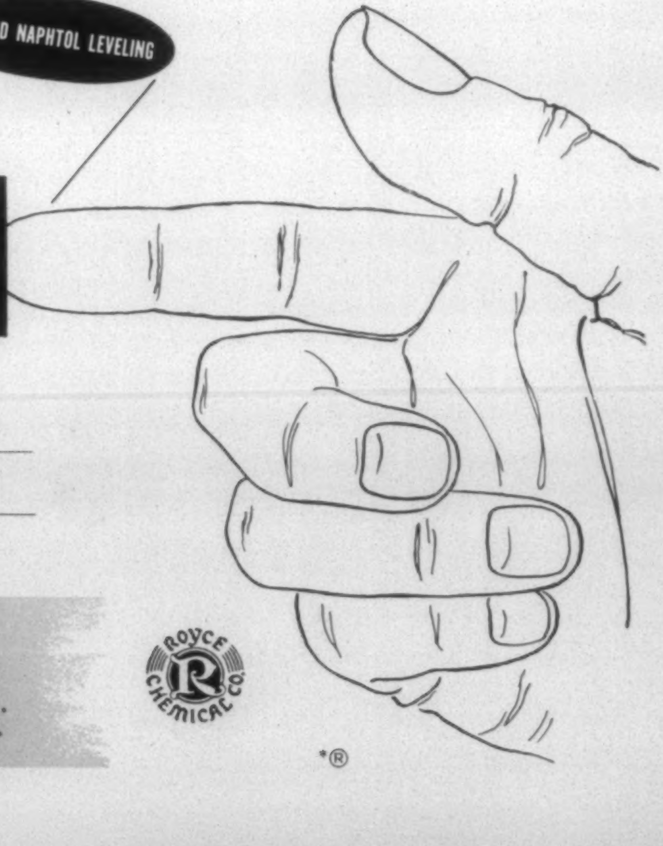

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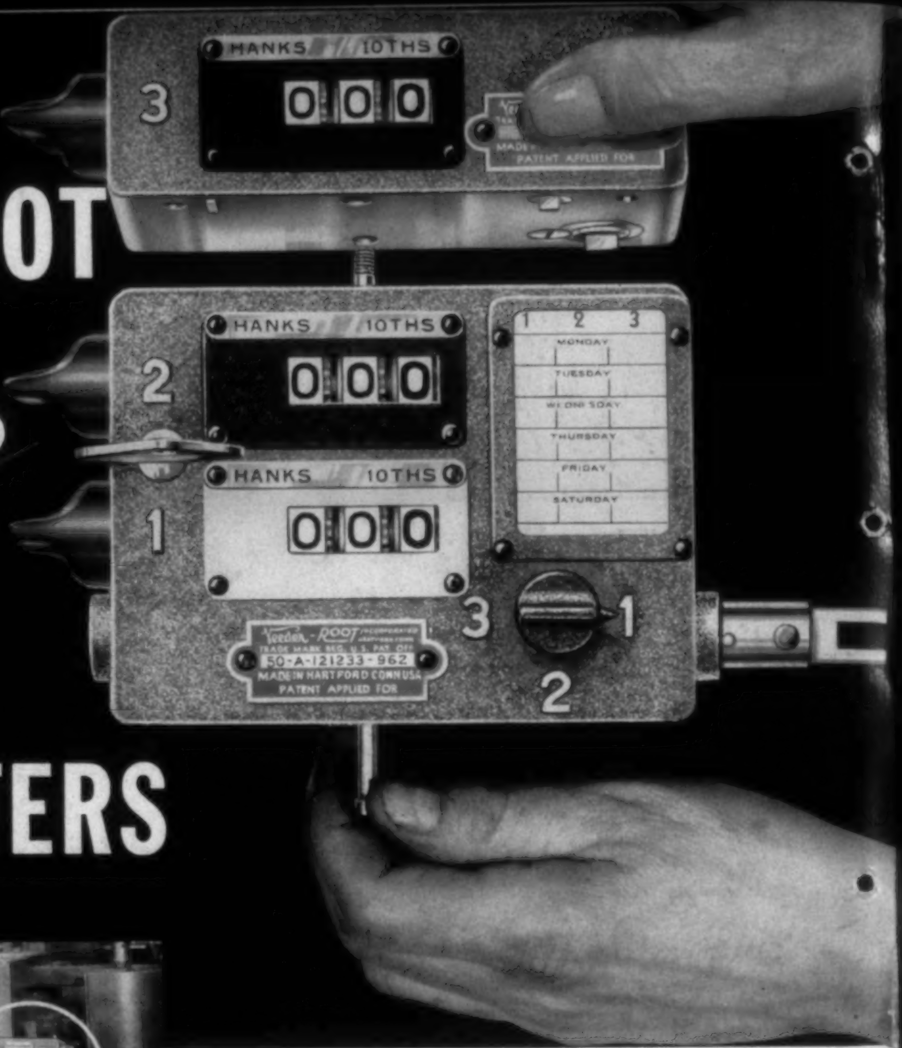

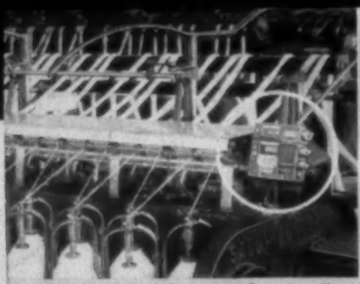

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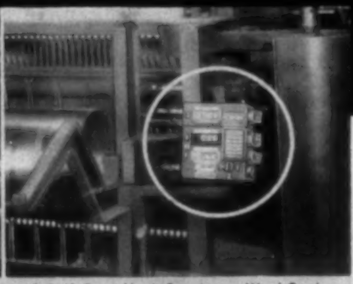

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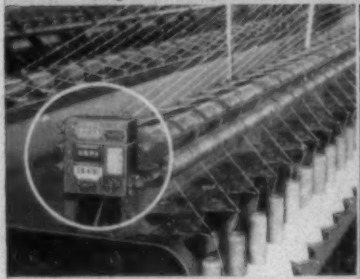

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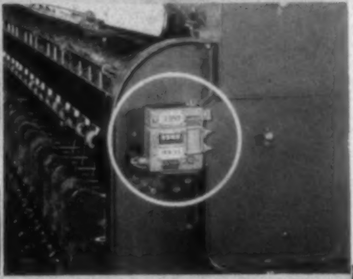

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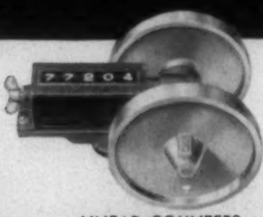

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